LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1861.

MORNING EDITION.

NUMBER 48.

# DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 26

NOTICE.

Hereafter we will not receive the old postag stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one

### NOTICE.

Subscribers on the route below Eleventh st. are cautioned not to pay any moneys to the late carrier, A. J. Clarkson. All arrearages and urrent subscriptions must be paid to Richard

# To Our Evening Subscribers,

We have heretofore been serving our Sunday edition to our Evening patrons without additional charge. Since we have enlarged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER can only be had at the clerk's desk or from news-boys. It will not be delivered to regular subscribers after this.

## Barbecue in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, pear New LIBERTY, on the 5TH OF SEPTEM-BER. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people. The Courier at Nashville.

#### Mesers, GREEN & Co., are the sole and ercl sive agents of the Courier at Nashville. They

will deliver it to egular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys. Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic. There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond,

ance and address the meeting. PEACE MEETING AND FLAG RAISING. A white flag will be raised at Mr. Wright's, at the forks of the Birdstown and Taylorsville pike, three miles from the city, Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

## Southern Rights Meeting Saturday

There was a glorious rally of the Southern Rights men at Concert Holl Saturday night. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Speech es were made by H. F. Simrall, Esq., H. W. Bruce, Capt. Clarence Prentice, and Capt.

FACTS AND RUMORS .- It cannot be denied that there was much excitement in the city Saturday, and unfortunately much cause for it. It was known at an carly hour that a large number of the "Home Guard" had left the city in the morning for the purpose of capturing some contraband goods, somewhere near Boston, on the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It was also rumored that a body of armed men were in the vicinity of the Lebanon Junction for the avowed purpose of preventing the passage | bronchitis, and asthma-a class of diseases of arms and munitions of war to the Lincolnites in the interior of the State. By many a collision was feared between these indeed we do not know that there were armed men at the Junction. At all events,

we earnestly hope that no trouble ensued. We are informed that the members of the Home Gnard, who, it is stated, were acting as deputies of Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port, overtook the contrabandists, and resped a rich harvest of booty as their

It is also reported, but with what truth we are not prepared to say, that rails were torn up on the railroad track, near Boston on the Lebanon branch, by which the cars were thrown off, and several persons injured. We will have more definite ac-

SOLDIERS FROM CAMP JOE HOLT -About 1 o'clock faturday evening, Brig. Gen. ROUSSEAU, with a reg't, about 1,000 men. crossed the river from Camp Joe Holt, and passed through Main street. They were fully armed and equipped, having their muskets and bayonets fixed.

It was removed that this regiment was on a visit to the city for the purpose of being | tell. presented with a flag. Then why come in such martial array? Their presence in this city was not greeted by any other demonstration than shouts for "Jeff. Davis" by a few equads of boys. No one appeared glad to see these soldiers on Ken-

KILLED .- Mr. D. W. McCarty, who for years was a printer in the Courier office. was killed accidentally Saturday at the Lebanon Junction. He made a mis-step and fell on the road, and the cars passed over his body, killing him instantly. His

body was brought to the city for interment. We believe Mr. McCarty was with a party of men who left the city for the purpose of taking some wagons which, it is charged,

contained contraband goods. We are indebted to Mr. Jos. Werne of the firm of Kitts and Werne, of this

eity, for St. Louis papers in advance of the

Mr. Werne has just returned from a visit to his friends at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and gives a deplorable account of the state of affairs there. He says that a reign of terror has been inaugurated, and outragesiare perpetrated upon all classes of the community-Unionists and Southern Rights men. Mr. Werne was arrested and imprisoned for seven days, by Col. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois.

# The Kentucky Regiments at Camps Boone and Burnett Furnished with 5,000 Stand of Arms. We learn from a gentleman, just arrived

from Camp Boone, that the Kentucky regiments stationed at Camps Boone and Burnett have been furnished with 5,000 stand of arms of the most approved and effective pattern. There are some 3,000 well drilled Kentuckians at Camps Boone and Burnett, and hundreds are arriving daily.

PRESENTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL .- We call attention to the advertisement of this flourishing Institution. Conducted by an admirable corps of teachers, and supervised by a Board of Trustees responsible for its management, it has been for several years a credit to the city.

The New York World and all the her Abolition papers say that "Jeff. Davis & Co. are making war upon us." Then why don't "us, we & Co." get out of Virginia, and, as Jeff. Davis says, "let us

Our city was thrown into great excitenation, that Lincoln's soldiers should dare | Commercial writes thus: tread the soil of Kentucky.

We are reliably informed that the brigade marched our streets with loaded

We understand that the brigade leaves Jeffersonville on Monday, for St. Louis .-They go there to fight our brethren of Missouri, thousands of whom are Kentuckians, and the sons of Kentuckians. Their mis sion is to war against the people of the South and their institutions, and we are gratified that our citizens of all parties received them sullenly, and with no demonstrations of rejoicings.

It was an exceedingly untimely move, in the present excited state of the public mind, for Rousseau to bring his brigade into this State. It was a manifest violation of the neutrality of the State, as much so, in fact, as if he had came here to assume military control. We should not be at all surprised if Tennessee should hold the coming of Rousseau's brigade to the State as a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and should act accordingly.

SCOUTING EXPEDITION-HOME GUARDS EAVING HOME.—We learn that four or five companies of Home Gurads left the city Saturday on a scouting, or scent expedition. A special train was used on the Nashville road, the object being to intercept a Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. train of wagons laden with contraband Distinguished speakers will be in attendgoods. They started about daylight, and ome reports were that they were bound for Elizabethtown, and others that Boston and Rolling Fork was their destination.

It was also reported that the six pieces of cannon destined for the Lincoln camp in Garrard county, were taken on the train. If these are facts, the managers of the railroad have committed a great wrong. We heard a rumor at one o'clock that a collision had occurred between the companies of the Home Guard and Capt. Hay's ompany at Elizabethtown, in which the former were worsted, and had sent to the city for aid. We hope the rumor is un-

We have just ascertained that the rumor of a collision is unfounded.

We publish to-day another letter from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York-remarkable, as all his writings are, for practical views and great force of argument. Dr. Huuter is well known as the founder of the system of administering medicine through inhalation-that is, taking them into the lurgs as we breathe. By this means he effects results heretofore unknown in the treatment of consumption, which have always boffled the old medical practice. The energy and logic with which Dr. Hunter grapples the subjects on which parties, but we believe none occurred; and he trea's have already effected a revolution in the minds of men where his views are fully understood. We commend a careful perusal of the letters to our readers. They are instructive to all, while to invalids the may prove invaluable, particularly as Dr. Hunter is now on a professional visit to

> The Philadelphia Bulletin, a paper, is conducted by Peacock, & Co. Now Peacock & Co., say they have ordered their reporters to tell nothing about the movements of troops. Can't you let 'em say a word about the progress of recruiting for Abe's army in the city of brotherly love? Has a full company been raised

STILL HARPING .- The Louisville Demo crat, some six months ago, had something to say about "this war began by the Con federate States," and up to the present mo ment has got no further shead in history than this:

"Why this war was begun by the Con-

That's the harp of one string it plays on Ask Uncle Abe!

The Chicago Times has a cute way of dedging the ire of the Irrepressibles by publishing the Northern war reports and 'victories" in the same column with the reports from the other side. Thus fiction and truth can be readily sifted out, and the intelligent reader get at the facts.

The Journal's story about two hundred and forty fugitives in Kentucky, frem East Tennessee, is now going the rounds of the Republican press, not one of which will ever give the true versior. Those poor fugitives were a rabble rout of sand diggers going to join Lincoln's army at

If the Journal can spare time from traffic, we would like for it to tell us "the verdict that Kentucky renders." Is it to join King Lincoln, to subjugate the South, or is it for Kentucky to make war upon Tennessee? The Journal talks about the "verdict" of Kentucky. What is it? Peace

MURDER IN INDIANA.-The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of Saturday says the coroner held an inquest, in Johnson county, on the body of a man who had been killed by a ball fired from a gun in the hands of some one unknown.

The St. Louis Democrat reports the death of Lieut. Houts, of the 6th Missouri, who had attempted the spy upon Hardee's camp, and was shot.

ANOTHER VIOLATION.—The Indianapolis Indiana) Journal, of Saturday, says: Twenty-three cases of rifled muskets were landed in Evansville on Tuesday, des-tined, we presume, for the Union men of

Lost.-On the evening of the 19th, a gold Bracelet, with the initials of U. U. H. The finder will be liberally rewarded by

eaving it at this office.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER, Corner of Fifth and Market.

Lincoln Soldiers on the Soil of Ken- The Suppression of the Courier in

The Black Republican papers, both in and ment, Saturday, by the unheralded and out of Kentucky, are exulting at the outunexpected arrival of Rousseau's Brigade, rageous suppression of the circulation from their encampment at Jeffersonville, of the Louisville Courier in St. Louis by Their reception was by no means flattering the Provost Marshal there. This villainshouts for Jeff, Davis, greeting them all ous interference with our private rights along the entire line of their march. The and interests is applauded by those who prevailing sentiment, so far as we could may yet suffer from a similar cause and learn of moderate Unionists as well as who will then howl in hideous style. The Southern Rights men, was of deep indig- St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati

> The lovers of Secession periodical liter-The lovers of Secession periodical literature were somewhat astounded to-day by the intelligence that the circulation of the Louisville Courier was interdicted in Saint Louis, by order of Provost Marshal Mc-Kinstry. Since the Missouri Republican has been veering toward a support of the Government, the nearest way in which Rebel sympathisers could supply themselves with pabulum to their mind was to subscribe to the Louisville Courier. Hence a with pabulum to their mind was to subscribe to the Louisville Courier. Hence a heavy demand sprang up for that jewel of treason, and the first cry you heard on crossing the river into St. Louis always was "Louisville Courier! Louisville Courier!" from the shrill throats of the newsboys on every corner. Messrs. Gray & Crawford, principal agents for papers and periodicals, sold regularly two thousand copies per day, on which they say their profits amounted to about \$120 per week. But they were this morning informed in the blandest munner that the papers could no longer be permitted to be sold. The Adams Express Company at the same time received orders not to deliver the packages of that paper henceforth. The packages of that paper henceforth. The news agents say they expect the New York News, (Ben. Wood's paper) which also has a considerable circulation here, will be inrdicted next. Perhaps it ought to have been done first.

The Edward Taylor who is now prisoner in Richmond is a rank Abolitionst; one of the irrepressible sort, who went in, not only for exterminating the South, but also those in the North who were in favor of compromise. He headed the crowd in the early stage of the game, in mobbing boats leaving Cincinnati, having produce on board for Louisville, or any Southern port, and he was the prime mover of the incendiary leaders who more than once endcavored to excite a mob to demolish the Cincinnati Enquirer office. He was the prime demagogue at the Abolition meeting at the Catholic Institute, and, in short, he would hang every person, North and South, who is not bound, body and breeches, to the Black Republican plat-

Such is Edward Taylor, of Cincinnati, now happily, a prisoner at Richmond.

The accounts from the East teem with mutinies among the volunteers, whose mutterings are loud and deep at the nonpayment of their wages. Maybe the following order from the War Department has had something to do with it. It will be recollected that at the battle of Manassas Plains the Rebels found some 10,000 or more stand of arms, which the volunteers must have lost, a piece of carelessness that the Government charges each \$12 for .-That is a heavy charge for an old musket. out as it is only a volunteer who has to suffer, by deducting it from his wages, it

don't hurt the Government: RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOLDIER FOR HIS whether in cowardly throwing it away on the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have \$12, the price of the gun, deducted from his pay. The severe enforcement of this rule is advisable, and will prove to the men that they are responsible for the arms confided to their care by the Government -Order of War Department.

Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 34 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods

house keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white good consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambries, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gen's' linen handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds and

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap, Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO. au 5-d tf.

Outrages by Federal Troops Against Kentucky-Violation of our Neu-

Intelligence was received here yesterday that on the day preceding, a thousand arm et horsemen from Cairo had crossed the Ohio river, captured two Kentuckians in Ballard county, and carried them prisoners to Cairo. The Governor immediately instructed Senator Johnson, of Paducab to Cairo, investigate the facts, demand the restoration of the captives to their liberty, and report to him without delay. On the heels of this, came a dispatch to the Governor, communicating the proceedings a meeting of citizens at Paducah, in whi reciting the capture of citizens of Ballard above mentioned, and the intther fact that the Federal gun-boat, Conestoga, from Cairo, had seized the steamer Terry, at the wharf of Paducab, a boat owned partly by citizens of that place, and regularly en-gaged in lawful commerce, and carried it off for Cairo; they demanded protec-tion and redress for such outcomes tion and redress for such outrages, adding that, if the State Government could not, or would not afford it, they would feel compelled, in self defease, to call on the Tennessee troops at Union City for aid, Later still came another disputed. the Tennessee troops at Union City for aid. Later still, came another dispatch from Paducah, informing the Governor that the steamer Orr, from Evansville, had been seized by the crew of the Terry, and run up the Tennessee river, but that this seizure was not participated in by the citizens.

We do not feel at liberty, at present to report what has been done by the Govern-or in reference to these extraordinary facts. When it shall be proper to divulge his steps, it will be found that he has acted with wisdom and energy .- [Frankfort Yea

Card from Lieut. Henry. It will be seen by the annexed card that Lieut. HENRY declines the honor of being

a participant in the late battle: RUSSELLVILLE, August 22. Editors Louisville Courier: In your issu of Saturday, 17th iest., I noticed my name among the officers as acting in Gen. Lyon' command in the late battle of Springfield command in the late battle of Springheld. I left Lyon's command on the 17th of July for this place, and of course took no part in the engagement. On the 11th of this month I resigned my positin as Lieutenant in the U.S.A., and would be very thank-

he Reign of Terror in St. Louis-Exodus of the People-Facts-Sup-pression of the Press, &c.

St. Louis, Aug. 22, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Although personally unacquainted with you, I feel as if I know you, (or have known you, before this week commenced,) from reading your invaluable paper. On Monday last our Lords and Masters bere, (represented in the person of M.j. McKinstry,) suppressed the sale of your paper is, our city, for fear we should get the trath relating to matters going on South and here. We are every minute expecting to have the New York Daily News suppressed for the same reason. You may judge from this what news we can get that is reliable.

There is a perfect reign of terror (equal to that during the French Revolution,) existing in this city at the present time.—Whole families are leaving by scores. This is no exaggeration, but is sober reality. ST. Louis, Aug. 22, 1861.

is no exaggeration, but is sober reality Men are now going round the city taking a census of all the white male inhabitants and ascertaining their political sentiments The common opinion is, that they intend, after September 1st, to take all the Secessionists in this city, and make them work upon the fortifications. If that is really their object, they will have to have a large guard, for nine-tenths, I verily believe, of the men in this town are anything but Unionists.

our Police Board, who was arrested last week for treason, which they could not prove against him, was yesterday released on condition that he would leave the State, on condition that he would leave the State, not to return until permitted by our grecious mesters. Had it not been for his family, he would never have submitted to such an indignity as this. The Northern press has howled over the accounts of men living in the Souts, who have been forced to leave that section. Now let us see if they will have anything to say about this "outrage." Mr. Brownlee is an old man, and his continuenents have nearly killed him. His business is broken up, and he compelled to be a fugitive from the State. Let us here no more from the admirers of Lincoln's government, of a free country, free coin's government, of a free country, free speech, or free anything.

I took a ride around town yesterday, to

see what was going on. Fortifi-ations are being erected at all the suburbs. Estrenenments are being dug, and caunon placed at every available spot. The Illinois shore is lined with troops and batteries. All the cannon have been removed from the Arsenal and howitzers planted in their stead. Gen. Fremont is reported to have said that nal and howitzers planted in their stead. Gen. Fremont is reported to have said, that "it compelled to evacuate St. Louis, he would leave it in ashes." Many German families residing in the Southern part of the city have become alarmed and have left, fearing the invading force of Jeff. Thompson or Pillow.

No words can portray the feelings of St. Louisians towards what we deem (and rightly) our invaders. Why has not Kentucky been served the same way? The answer is plain; You have no Frank Blair in your midst.

I hope to start in a day or two for the land of "D xie," and shall have the pleasure of seeing you in your editorial sanctum, when I will give you fuller particulars of events taking place in this devoted city, belonging to the "land of the brave, the home of the free."

the free."

For prudential reasons, (the force of which you will readily acknowledge) I do not sign my name, but subscribe myself,
Yours, truly, in the good cause,
VIRDEX.

For the Louisville Courier.]

Peace Meeting At a meeting of the advocates of peace of J. fferson county, held at Concert Hall in the city of Louisville, August 24, 1861, Sam. L. Geiger was called to the Chair, and P. L. Simpson appointed Sceretary. The following resolution was unanimously adonted:

Resolved. That the following named gentlemen be appointed as delegares to the Peace Convention, to be held at Frankfort,

Peacs Convention, to be held at Frankfort, September 10th, 1861:
John Y. Netherton, S. L. Garr, A. G. Beckley, J. W. Walker, Thos. Gilliland, John Downey, John B. Bell, Dr. Jos. Earley, Jas. Gillaland, J. N. Mc Michael, H. Pound, S. M. Woodsmall, J. B. Scearce, R. G. Vance, S. L. Geiger, John Harbolt, Dr. W. I. Harbolt, J. W. Waller, Jos. Miller, David Merriwether, Dr. R. N. Barbour, Dr. Standiford, John M. Urton, E. G. Minor, Jesse Murray, W. L. Prather, John Thatcher, John F. Garr, R. S. Veitch, S. A. Garr, Covington Arteburn, D. Blankenbaker, Sr., W. C. Williams, Thos. Ash. Dr. Geo. E. W. C. Williams, Thos. Ash, Dr. Geo. E. Cooke, Wm. Johnson, J. B. Parks, Arch. Hayes, W. C. Bullitt, R. W. Hawkins, Dr. Hayes, W. C. Buildt, R. W. Hawkins, Dr. Henry Chenoweth, Henry I. Crayerott, I. L. Hyatt, Jacob Johnson, John Burks, Wesley Sparks, C. S. Morehead, S. S. Hite, T. G. Rucker, Phillip Miller, John Seabolt, Robt. Stonestreet, Dr. Postlewaite, James Murray, Jas. W. Graham, John Williams, Henry Range, Mr. Arbegust, J. F. Rurt S. Murray, Jas. W. Graham, John Williams, Henry Bence, Mr. Arbegust, J. F. Burt, S. T. Brannon, James Seabolt, Jr., W. L. Thompson, Col. Montgomery, B. J. Newman, David Standiford, John Harrison, O. C. Curry, John W. Williamson, Geo. Hancock, Jnc. Kennedy, Thos. P. Camp, E. N. Owings, Columbus Wells, B. A. Head, Stephen Powell, B. L. Garr, J. F. Yenewine, Thomas W. Miler, G. B. Yenewine, Jno. Herr, Levi Gatr, W. C. Herr, J. C. Walker, Geo. L. Gilbraithe, H. L. Garr, A. Pennington, Isaac F. Findlay, John F. Heafer, Dr. J. H. Letherman, Dr. W. H. Gault, Richard Isaacs, Alfred Herr, John A. Shroder, Geo. Prather, B. Musselman, Richard Phillips. Prather, B. Musselman, Richard Phillips, Jno. Flore, S. H. Walker, Jos. S. Hite, C. S. Bate, W. E. Buchanan, R. A. Bate, C. C. Hoke, Clarke Phillips, Dr. M. L. Reid, Z. Hoke, Clarke Philips, Dr. M. L. Reid, Z. Swann, Geo. Walker, Henry Smith, Thos. H. Wise, H. A. Keneister, H. W. Smith, Julius A. Smith, J. Fry Lawrence, Dr. R. V. Sprole, C. M. Beckweth, Isaac H. Findlay, and all other citizens of the county favorable to the objects of the said Peace Convention to be at Frank Lett.

S. L. GEIGER, President. P. L. SIMPSON, Secretary. A Mob in Haverhill. On Monday evening, the editor and pre-prietor of the Essex County Democrat, Mr. prietor of the Essex County Democrat, Mr. Ambrose L. Kimball, was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, by a mob of several hundred citizens of Haverhill, on account of certain opinions which he had expressed in his paper in opposition to the war. The facts in the case are substantially these: Mr. Kimball was passing through the village, accompanied by several of his friends, among whom were Mr. George Johnson. of Bradford, Dr. J. C. How and Mr. D. P. Bodlish, when he was insulted and threatened by a number of persons collected in the streets. He immediately took a carriage with his friends and drove rapidly to his home. A cry of fire was raised, and the party were pursued fire was raised, and the party were pursued by a mob to Mr Kimball's house. A num-ber of officers were present, but their at-tempts to preserve order and disperse the crowd were ineffectual. Mr. Johnson and Dr. How appeared at the door, armed with revolvers, when several brickbats were fired at them from the street, and Dr. How was quite severely injured.

Mr. Kimball was ordered to come out, but he also be severed outer.

Mr. Kimball was ordered to come out, but he did not obey, and the crowd entered the house and seized him. He was conveyed down Main street, in front of the Eagle House, and placed within a circle, when he was asked if he regretted what he had published, to which he made no reply. He was then told to take off his clothing, when he made a request to see Mr. Brown, of the Eagle House. Mr. Brown appeared, and in the interview assured the prisoner that he had reason to for this place, and of course took no part in the engagement. On the 11th of this month I resigned my positin as Lieutenant in the U. S. A., and would be very thankful if you would correct the statement.

Yours respectfully,

M. W. HENRY.

Stop the Rebel Recruits.—We are reliably informed that a company of eighty men, enlisted in Northern Kentucky for the rebel army, passed through Cincinnati day before yesterday, undisturbed, and got off to Louisville, en route for Nashville and the Southern Confederacy. This thing has occurred before, and will occur again, unless a vigorous and determined effort is made to stop it. In the present case, the traitors shipped for Cincinnati at Mays ville.—Cin. Com. The Fight at Charleston, Mo.

The St. Louis papers of Friday, through their correspondents at Bird's Point, have remendous accounts of the fight at Charleson. The telegraphic report was terrible enough, but the paper correspondents outlie the telegraph. According to the Demerat, Col. Dougherty, with 300 of the "hell caring" Illinois regiment, put to flight 1,100 Rebels, killed 75, wounded 150, and took 19 horses and 50 or 60 men prisoners. The following extracts are from the Republican's account. It will be seen by this that the "Rebel" army did not exceed 200

About three-quarters of a mile before reaching Charleston, our boys were challenged by a couple of companies of cavalry and some infantry. Finding that we were close to the enemy, Col. Dougherty gave the command to fire, and the Rebels received a volley from Company A. They retreated as quick as possible and took the road for Charleston. We kept close behind them.

and them.

Having reached the town they secreted
Having reached the town they secreted Having reached the town they secreted themselves everywhere; about eighty of them took possession of the Court. House and a Methodist Church. Our gallant Illinois soldiers rushed in upon them, firing a couple more volleys in the Church and Court House. The enemy at first returned the fire, and then tried to jump the windows. We helped some of them jump by giving them some blue pills. Having possession of the two houses now, we went to making prisoners. Two cavairy men o making prisoners. Two cavairy men had been caught at the first charge in the corafield. Sixteen more had to surrender, as they saw that they were worsted.

Some of the scoundrels attempted to strike and fire at our boys after they were made prisoaers. Colonel Dougherty took three prisoners, and got his collar bone badly hurt by a stroke with a rifle from a pacity nurt by a stroke with a rifle from a prisoner. He had to take his revolver and hit the fellow in the face before he could make him surrender. It was not our ob-ject to hold either church or court house, and therefore the companies were rallied on the street.

on the street.

In the engagement two companies, or part of them, ruther, numbering 120, took 21 prisoners, 19 horses, killed from 20 to 28 men, and wounded about as many. We lost one man of Company A, named Sharp. Lieut. Col. Ransom, of the 11th Iilinois, received a shot in the right shoulder. Capt. Lebason, of Company A, received a licht. Johnson, of Company A, received a light wound in the calf. Sergeant Parks was shot in the leg. Corporal Perry was shot

shot ia the leg. Corporal Perry was shot through the arm. Another member of Company A received a shot in the leg. While the above engagement was going on, our main force, who started up the track of the F. & C. R. R., headed by part of Company C, in command of Capt. Stierlin, made their way to within one-fourth of a mile from Charleston. They then halted and hearing the enemy approaching, hid behind the weeds along the track. About a minute after they sat down, nearly two hundred cavalry men charged on our line. Capt. Stierlin challenged them, and receiving no answer, gave the order to fire. The enemy, however, fired a few shots in our line, but hurt nobody. We then gave them a volley of about 120 mu-ket shots, and drove them, killing sixteen and wounding probably the same number.

drove them, killing sixteen and wounding probably the same number.

At twelve o'clock, the whole force was rallied, and we started with our nine contraband horses, a lot of shot guns, rifles, pistols, &c., and twenty-three prisoners for the ears for Bird's Point. We arrived there about two o'clock, A. M., and after having the wounded attended to, retired for the night, with the pleasant feeling of having done our duty admirably.

About three o'clock the same marning

About three o'clock the same morning, Capt. Noleman's cavalry, after not being able to find us, went to Charleston, and, after hunting through the town awhile made two prisoners on horseback. Capt. Noleman demanded of them to show him the encampment of some of the cavalry priso ers knowing that their would depend on their doing the thing right, agreed to do so. They took the company through some woods, and, after having rode some three miles, they found the engagement of fortune.

the encampment of forty-two cavalry on an open field of about two acres. Our boys quickly surrounded the whole camp, rushed on the enemy and demanded surrender. The most of them agreed to and the whole crew, with the exception of seven, were caught, gave up their arms, consisting of refles, pistols, shot guns, &c. All the forty-two horses were taken. The company marched to Bird's Point with contraband and prisoners, where they ar-rived this morning, at about eight o'clock.

Our usually quiet and tranquil city was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement on Wednesday last, by circum-stances well calculated to arouse the indignation of the citizens. Quiet has been re-stored, but the effect of the proceedings is still felt in the commurity. It seems that the guns, previsions and munitions of war recently shipped from Cincinnati to Lincoln's camp at Hoskin's,

but stopped and sent back from Harrison county, were sent to Louisville and ship ed through to this point on Tuesday night The arms and munitions reached the depot in this city early on Wednesday morning.— While no doubt a deep indignation pervaded the community at this flagrant and per sistent violation of Kentucky neutrality by the shipment of arms, &c., to Lincoln's troops in the interior of the State, no min-ifestations of any purpose to resist the pro-ceeding was made. The whole shipment could have been peacefully removed. But coeding was made. The whole shipment could have be n peacefully removed. But about 3 o'clock, P. M., two or three hundred horsemen under command of Judg Bramlett, being a detachment from the force at Hoskins', appeared in the streets, and proceeded to possess themselvs of our livery stables, indicating a purpose to quarter themselves in the city for the night if community was moved with indignation at so wanton, so useless, and so insulting an argression upon the peace of the city. The bugle was sounded from the armory of the State Guard companies, and the members at once rollied, supported by a large force of citizens with private arms. A portion of the Home Guard railied and stationed themselves at the railread depot in aid of the Lincoln troops. The old cannon was also dragged into the Lincoln service and shotted for the destruction of our people. A collision seemed now imminent, and would have occurred but for the interposition of temperate counsels from leading men of the two parties. Prominent among these were Mr. Breckinridge and Maj. M. Johnson, to whose efforts the community is indebted for its escape from the bloodiest conflict ever witnessed here. It was agreed that the guns, &c., could be moved with-out resistance (no resistance was ever contemplated), and that the Lincoln troops should forego their purpose to quarter themselves in the city for the night. This agreement was carried out, and a collision avoided. The horsemen left here late in

the afternoon.

This whole proceeding was a most unnecessary and wanton insult to our citizens, who have striven for peace. There was no earthly occasion for any such ex-hibit of Lincoln troops to our people. If it was designed to terrify, it failed in its it was designed to terrify, it failed in its purpose. Its only effect was to excite indignation and contempt. Our people now see who are the friends of peace, and who they are who thus do all in their power to excite strife and produce bloodshed. We are glad, but not surprised to learn that vast numbers of the Union party have since the occurrence abandoned their old party associations and declared unconditionally against Lincoln.—[Lex. Statesmen, August 23.

rais on a switch of the Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, near Payne's Depot, were torn up on Wednesday night. This, we presume, was done to prevent any further trac sportation of "Lincoln guna" over the road.—[Lex. Obs. & Rep.

Among the individual experiences during the great battle, with which the papers are filled, and which are still read with avidity, the following, from a letter written by a Georgia boy to his mother, is interesting and unassuming as any we have yet seen:

As we were retiring, I stopped to take a mouthful of mud—scarcely could it be called water—my mouth was awfully hot and dry; just then I met Capt. McGruder, who, pointing to a clump of bushes, said, "Col. Gardner is wounded"—the first I knew of it. I immediately went there, and there lay our gallant Colonel, with several men around him. I threw down my musket, took his wounded leg in my arms, while the others supported his body. It was then I saw our own beloved commander, our Gen. Bartow, for the last time—very soon after he received his death wound.

We made all the haste we could to get the Colonel on, as the eaemy were advancing. filled, and which are still read with avidity.

We made all the haste we could to get the Colonel on, as the enemy were advancing. Seeing our regiment retreat, they supposed we were defeated, and were pushing on rapidly, the balls still falling around us, but when the enemy were only a little distance behind us, we being in the rear of our regiment, going up a steep hill, only able to advance slowly, the enemy opened a terrific fire. It is anazing that we were not all cut to pieces, for the balls passed between our very legs. Three of us stuck to the Colonel, but finding it impossible to succeed in carry. ing him off, and his leg being very painful, we stopped after having carried him about a quarter of a mile, and laid him down in a sort of gully, hoping thus to be protected from random shots. His head was on my arm; Heidt, of our company, and Banon, of the Rome Light Guard, were the two men who were with me. The Colonel entreated them to leave him and try to rejoin the regiment and save their lives (I had told him I would remain with him,) but they refused to go.

I would remain with him,) but they refused to go.

I firmly believe, if found, that we would be bayoneted. We had one gon; the enemy about sixty yards off—three regiments distinctly seen. I told the Colonel I would load it and fight it out, that we might as well kill as many as possible. Do not consider this any bravery on my part, the veriest coward would nave done the same thing, believing as I did, that he must be killed. The Colonel said "No, if we keep quiet we might not be observed." The enemy, in the meantime, coming on in the line of battle, one regiment came within enemy, in the meantime, coming on in the line of battle, one regiment came within twenty feet of us; one man raised his rife and took aim at us, and I raised a white handkerchief on the ramrod, and I told them, "We surrender." The officers then came up. I asked permission to take the Colonel down the hill to a spring, where we could get water. They said "certainly." We did so, and several physicians came up. We did so, and several physicians came up. They all treated us honorably and as pris-oners of war. Never was I more surprised; the physicians examined the Colonel's leg, had a litter brought for him, gave us water, and in all respects treated us with every

and in all respects treated us with every kindness.

Several of our wounded were lying around, and all of them received the same kind attentions. They asked us if we did not know how uterly useless it was to attempt to resist; that they "could sweep us all away—that they had fifty thousand men as a reinforcement." At that time they felt confident of a glorious victory. While there, the balls and shot from our batteries tore away the limbs of trees around us. With the assistance of one of their men, we got the Colonel to their hospital—an old farm house—a quarter of a mile distant.

tant.
We laid them under a tree in the shade. Their wounded were being brought in in large numbers—the whole yard was strewn with them, lying all about in the shade. The old larm house appeared to be their headquarters as well as hospital, and we had not been there more than a half hour before they began to prepare for a retreat, and then ensued a scene of the wildest con-fusion. But we had time to observe that

their men are far better equipped, in all re-spects, for a campaign than ours. The wounded be ieving they would surely be killed, begged earnestly not to be left. They ordered us to put the Colonel on board and carry him with them, but he told them he would rather that they should shoot him there than move him again, and tried to persuade them to leave their wounded with their physicians to wounded with their physicians to attend them, pledging his word that if they would raise a yellow flag not a shot would be fired in that direction, and that their wounded should receive every attention but their confusion was too great to admi of their listening to reason. At length, however, the Colonel persuaded them to leave come of their wounded, as well as ours, and six of their men to attend them, plede i g himself that they should not be considered nor treated as prisoners, nor would ours; and that their men should be returned as soon as possible. To this they

onsented. Our batteries were now, beginning to open upon the house. Col. G. ordered a white day of some sort to be raised. Our hand-kerchiefs were all too bloody or soiled, so I took off a part of my under garment and tied it to a bedstead post and ran up stairs, but found no possible way of getting on the house, and stuck it out of one of the windows. I could distinctly see our bat-teries—the balls cume rearer, I expected momentarily to see the old house knocked down. The balls continued to whiz. I went down in othe yard and was convinced that they did not see the flag, I jerked off my blue shirt, tied my undershirt to a pole, and climed the chimney to an out-house. It was very broad and from our batteries It was very broad and from our batteries looked like an embankment. Heidt was standing near the foot of the chimney. I had nothing on but my pants while trying to fasten up the pole; our batteries must have taken me for one of the enemy attempting to mount a battery. The first thing I knew I heard a ball coming. It could not have passed three feet ab ve me—it whizzed through the trees beyond. I was rather scared. I then put up another

—It whized through the trees beyond. I was rather scared. I then put up another flag out in the field, which as soon as they observed they ceased firing at the house.

The rest of the day I was busy unceasingly in giving water to the wounded, and trying to fix up their wounds the best way I could. There was no physician there—all lead given when the nearly field. My l courd. There was no physician there—all had gone when the enemy fled. My hand was in blood all day; nothing but blood. About every half hour I would go round the yard, give each of them a griph of water, give each of them a go round the yard, give each of drink of water—so grateful, poor fellows! One of my rounds I found that two or three had died while I was away. They

T e Lincoln Horse Thieves. The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday publishes a letter in reference to the high handed outrage perpetrated in Madison county by Lincoln's hirelings, who captured Bronson's drove of horses. The Yeoman,

in referring to the letter, says:

We subjoin an extract from a letter, dated
B'g Hill, Madison county, Ky., which comes
to us from a source which, from our own
personal knowledge, we can avouch as of avoidable, if the robbery of our citizens avoidable, if the robbery of our citizens, engaged in lawful commerce on our own soil, be persisted in. The pretence that the horses and mules seized by armed parties of Keniucky Irrepressibles and Tennessee renegades, belong to "d—d secessionists," is only a pretext for robbery.—Citizens who are called "Secessionists." have the same right to their horses and mules as those who call themselves "Unionists," are entitled to the same protection ists, "are entitled to the same protection of law, and are entitled to the same exemptions. Every citizen of Kentucky has an equal right to move his property, without question from any quarter, any where on the soil of the State.

President of the United States has organized and encamped a military force, supplied with all the munitions of war, in the very center of Kentucky, at a time when the people of Kentucky were peaceful, quiet and tranquil. He has, without cause or pretext, quartered an army among a peaceful people, for no other purpose than to excite civil war in their midst.—[Lexington Statesman.

The Battle of Bull Run-Testimony of the Enemy.

(From the Richmon's Examiner, Aug. 17.)
We are permitted to publish the following letter found on the battle field of Maning letter found on the battle field of Manassas. We copy from the original which is before us. It is evidently written by one in position ta know, and of intelligence enough to write for the papers. It will be seen that he states the loss of the enemy in the battle of the 18th, at 800, which is nearly our own estimate of it. He writes, too, in sight of a Sceessionist, hang from a tree, by the Zouaves.

The letter is contained in an envelope, directed to "Miss Clara M. Streeter, Vernon, Vermont." It is ornamented by a cut representing General Butler, on horseback, and before him a group of fugitive slaves tendering their services, in Yanko-African jargon, as follows:

"Massa Butler, we's jest seeeed from de "Menesses Junction," and wants to "list in the contestion."

"Massa Butler, we's jest seeed from de 'Menasses Junction,' and wants to 'list in de counterband regiment. We's no great hands at fightin', but we kin run 'most as fast as our old masses did toder night. Now, ef you wants any trenehes or fortieations made, WE'S de niggers to call upon in dat ar line. We borro'd des yer tools at de Junction, and gwine to carry em back at de close ob horseallities."

Then follows the letter:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 20, 1861.

DEAR CLARA:—Once more I am permit-

Then follows the fetter:

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, July 20, 1861.

DEAR CLARA:—Once more I am permitted to write to you, though I don't know as I can send it. I received your letter and four others last night, and I tell you I was right well pleased. I had one from John Startwell, one from mother, one from Nancie Green, one from Pettes, and yours. We have taken possisson of Fairfax wishout a fight. I can not give you the full particulars, but you can find a letter from me in the Bellow's Falls Argus, in a week or two that will give you more information on the subject. We are now encamped ten miles from Manassas Junction, and expect a terrible and decisive battle this afternoon or to-morrow. We have a force of 65,000 men in our division on the North, and Gen. Butler is below with 15,000 mere. We have heavy cannon and are confident

We have heavy cannon and are confident of success. We are all well and feeling first of saccess, we are an wen and teering first rate, longing for the drum to sound that bids us on to victory or death. We shall take Manassas or die before to-morrow night. I never felt better in my life than

night. I never felt better in my life than now. I fear death about as much as I fear the sting of a bee. I have written to mother and given her to understand our regiment was not going into the fight, but it is, and we are going to maintain the honor and reputation of our dear native State. If they will only give us a good chance we will show them how freely Vermont blood will flow for the cause in which we are engaged. A secessionist is swinging from the branch of a tree in full signt of me as I am writing, where he was hung last night by a regiment of Zouaves, because he took the oath of allegiance and then stabbed the guard and tried to escape—they caught him, and there he hangs a warning to others of his class. The inhabitants have left this part of the State—the hogs and cattle have taken possession of the immense fields of grain, and it looks as if destruction had swept over the once beautiful land or Virging I sweet the the immense fields of grain, and it looks as if destruction had swept over the once beautiful land or Virginia. I guess the people of the country that is invaded will not secede again very soon if the Federal army prevails. If they, the rebels, are defeated, it will probably end the war, and if we survive the battle, we shall look forward to our speedy return to our homes. If we fail, we are prepared to die, and will meet grim death without flinching. I must close now, for we are going to march very soon. Good bye, dear one—remember, ALBERT.

Eight hundred of our troops were killed in an assault on Manassas day before yes-terday. Enclosed you will flud a little piece of

Write when you get this-direct as be

fore.

Give one of these pieces to my mother. and you may do as you please with the

The Case of Serrill-Serrill's Account of Himself.

It was announced in our first edition that Serrill, the Rebel agent, had been transferred to Fort Lafayette. From an interview with Serrill while he remained in the Tombs, and from other sources, we obtain

Serrill was born in Delaware county, any, is understood to be; but he has been many years engaged in the cotton trade, and has spent much time in New Orleans, often crossing the ocean in the transaction of his business. His wife resides in Phila-

several interesting facts and statements

He asserts that the whole oceasion of his trouble lies in the fact that he had on his last voyage in the Persia two acquaintances who sat by his side at the table, and indulged very freely in the use of intoxicating drinks, becoming boisterous and troublesome to the passengers, and that taking occasion to rebuke them he thereby incurred their ill will, when one of them made the statement upon which he was arrested.

A brother-in-law of Serrill's arrived in this city this morning from Philadelphia. A gentleman residing here, who has known him for many years, intended to be present. A gentleman residing here, who has known him for many years, intended to be present at the examination this morning. From the statements of these gentleman, it appears that whatever may have been Serrill's intentions on this occasion, his friends are wholly unprepared to believe that he was in any way connected with the Confederate States. His brother-in-law, a Philadelphian, states that he should have been no more surprised at being himself arrested for treason than he was on hearing of Serrill's arrest: and that Serrill was in Philadelphia arrest; and that Serrill was in Philadelphia previous to his arrest after his trip on the

Persia.

Serrill's statement in relation to his mon-ey was that it is his own property, and that he intended to start a brokerage and ex-change business in Philadelphia previous

Lincoln Soldiers in Blue. It will be seen by this extract from the Indianapolis, Ind., Journal, that hereafter all the Lincoln troops are to be clothed in blue uniforms. Rousseau's regiments that paraded the streets Saturday, from Camp Joe Holt, were in blue, and several of the

Home Guard uniforms are blue, too:
General McClellan has ordered the uniforms of the troops to be made of blue cloth hereafter, in order to distinguish them from the rebel forces, which are mainly clothed in gray. The similarity of dress has several times caused us serious loss, by allowing our men to mistake the enemy for friends till undeceived by deadly volleys of musketry. At the battle of Springfield Gen. Sigel drove the enemy before him till he occupied their camp, and set it on fire, but then, while pressing on to meet Lyon, he met a rebel force, which, mistaking it for the portion of our own he expected to meet, he approached without any precaution till a deadly fire told him his error. The result was that our men fied in confusion, and took away the assistance Home Guard uniforms are blue, too: error. The result was that our then hed in confusion, and took away the assistance that would no doubt have made the battle a great victory instead of a partial one.— The order embraces all the State as well as Government uniforms, and our Quarter-masters had better be getting ready for the charge.

the change.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Inquiry.

Editors Louisville Courier: 1 understand that a large barbacue was given the other day at (the Federal) Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, the expenses of which were paid by the Federal Administration. Is this true? Is this one of the purposes to which the taxes wrested from the people are to be applied? Is the money of the people to be used in efforts to debauch and bribe weak-minded men into a support of Lincoln's infamous and wicked war? Is this the way he is to get his soldiem in Kentucky? The people have a right to know what their money is spent for.

LOUISVILLLE. MONDAY MORNING ...... AV GUST 26.

Kentucky and Tennessee. The Lincoln organs are engaged in most criminal effort to enlist Kentucky in war with the State of Temessee. To accomplish this purpose, misrepresentation and talsehood are resorted to, and every effort is daily being made to inflame the minds of our people against Tennessee, not on account of any actual aggression, but because of some imaginary and unreliable outrage committed upon some imaginary or unreliable personage. Exaggera ted accounts are published of outrages up on Union men in East Tennessee. It is asserted that they have been driven from their homes by the Secessionists and their property confiscated. These statements are all without the slightest shadow of foundation. It is true that so-called Union men have left East Tennessee, but they were not compelled to do so. So far from being injured either in their person or property, General Zollicoffer, the Commanding General of the fo ce; in East Tennesse, has issued a proclamation, enjoining a most scrupulous regard for the personal and property rights of all the inhabitants. "No act or word," he says, "will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those, who, though heretofore advocating the Federal Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State." "Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of danger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its recent session, exercised towards East Tennessee a like spirit of forbearance and moderation-striving to win the people back to their allegiance by conciliation rather than by a resort to irritating coercive meas-

The same scrupulous regard for peace and amity which has marked the action of Tennessee towards the Union men of that State, has characterized her policy towards Kentucky. Tennessee has, in good faith, respected the neutrality of the State; even after, in the opinion of many, it has been repeatedly violated by the Lincoln Government. There are, it is true, many causes of irritation: the occupation of Columbus by Federal troops; the seizure of the steamer Terry; the arrest of citizens of Ballard county; the encampment of Lincoln soldiers in Garrard-all in direct and palpable violation of Kentucky's neutrality. But, whilst the Federal Government has thus wantonly disregarded the neutral position of Kentucky, the authorities of Tennessee have studiously refraired from doing so. So scrupulously does Tennessee respect the position of Kentucky, that the Confederate troops, stationed at Cumberland Gap, as we are reliably informed, are not permitted even to slake their thirst

from Kentucky springs. her scrupulous respect for the neutrality of Unionists are apprehensive. Kentucky, the leaders of the so-called

State in war with Tennessee. and Tennessee, that it may have a tendency to build up a strong Lincoln party in tucky eminently loyal? Has she not de Federal Government, may be sufficiently whelming majorities, to remain in the powerful to keep our State in the Union. The leaders of the party are becoming desperate; they see that unless held in check by a military force, as Maryland is now held in subjection, that Kentucky, will speedily unite her destinies with the South. Hence, the strenuous efforts to inaugurate war with Tennessee; hence, the policy of the administration to send Perhaps our opponents haven't confidence Gen. Anderson to the State to assume com- in the Unionism of so-called Union men; mand of the Military Department of Cumberland. It is well known that should tucky are no better than Union men in Kentucky permit Anderson to assume com. Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri-who mand of the Federal forces now in the State, that Tennessee will no longer respect the neutrality of Kentucky, which will ter, that they haven't a reliable majority of then, if it has not already, cease to exist. unconditional Unionists in the State? But,

The programme of the leaders of the Union party is well defined: It is to make Kentucky "actively loyal." The Louisville Journal declares that Kentucky will not permit the "patrictic" States of the North to bear the burdens of the great contest now being waged for the maintenance of the government; she is willing to bear her full proportion. If this be so; if Kentucky no longer remains neutral; but assists Lincoln in his war of subjugation against the South, then it is the supremest folly to suppose that Tennessee will hesitate to march her troops upon Kentucky soil, and meet the hordes of Lincoln wherever they can be found. Kentucky has proclaimed to the world that in this contest between the North and the South she stands neutral. By maintaining that position peace may be preserved; by abandoning it war is inevita-ble. It is with the people to determine what course shall be pursued.

# The Journal Handcuff Cyphering.

The erudite inditer of editorials in the Louisville Journal says "thirty-two thousand handcuffs weigh thirty-two thousand pounds." It also says it would "take

forty wagons to carry them." The above conclusion is cyphered out by assuming "eight hundred pounds as a wag-on load." Now, if the editor will take the time, or trouble, to inquire, he will find went with the Grand Army, was four or five tons. For instance, the Parrott gun, that great thirty-two pounder. It certainly weighed four tons, and if four tons is a wagon load, there was only four wagon loads of hand cuffs.

The huge conestoga wagons in the train of horses, and of course they were heavily road to destruction.

Crushing Treason Satisfactorily. The news of the destruction of the Eas on Sentinel and West Chester Jeffersonian is hailed here as evidence of the determination of the masses to crush out treason wherever it raises its hydra head.-[Wash-ington correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

Such is the mob spirit which rules at Washington City and throughout the North. If a newspaper has the manliness or independence to oppose the war, or if it dares to advocate the restoration of peace, it is at once mobbed, and the news of the destruction of the freedom of the press is received with rejoicings at Washington, as "an evidence of the determination of the masses to crush out treason wherever it raises its hydra head."

But, not only are newspapers suppressed by irresponsible mobs, but in Saint Louis, they have been stopped by the military authorities, The telegraph, Saturday, announced that the following official order had been promulgated from Washington, relative to the suppression of the New YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, the DAILY NEWS, the DAY BOOK, and the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL; these papers hav ing been recently presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, are no longer to be forwarded in the mails. If carried out, the order will be a virtual suppression of the newspapers named. The following is the order re-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 23. To the Postmaster at New York: The Fostmaster General directs that from

and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city which were lately presented by the Grand Fury as dangerou loyalty shall be forwarded in the mails. am, respectfully, your obedient ser-t, T. B. TRATT, Chief Clerk.

vant. Such is the official order of the authorities at Washington, which is but the carrying out of the fixed policy of the Lincoln Administration. If a Northern man speaks out against the war, he is at once arrested: if a newspaper advocates peace it is torn down by a mob or suppressed by military authority; and when these things are done, the act is applauded by Lincoln and his missions throughout the country. What has become of the boasted liberty of speech and of the press in the North? Is the Government waging war to maintain the Coustitutional rights of citizens? If so, why does it violate the plain provisions of that instrument. In regard to the liberty of speech and of the press, the Federal Constution explicitly declares that

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The freedom of the press has even been regarded as a safeguard of our free institutions; but the Lincoln Government has destroyed that freedom in the North .-Whilst this petty tyranny has been exercised over the Northern press, it is a gratifying and significant fact, that in the Sou h not one newspaper published within its limits has been suppressed either by a mob or by the Government. But a day of reckoning will come-a day when even in the North the liberty of speech and of the press, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will be re-established.

Apprehensive.

The leaders of the Union party are apprehensive that the State Rights men will precipitate Kentucky into revolution or secession. It is true, they say, that the Secessionists are only a handful of compara tively unarmed men; and the Unionists But, notwithstanding the forbearance ex- number not less than one hundred thou ercised by Tennessee towards the Union sand, of whom not less than twenty thoumen of that State, and notwithstanding sand are armed with Lincoln guns; yet the

We cannot account for their constant true sentiments of the people of Ken-This movement of the Union party is tucky? Are they not entirely certain that well understood. It is supposed, if hostil | the public mind is sufficiently educated to ities can be provoked between Kentucky | enable them to "precipitate" the State into the support of Lincoln's war? Is not Kenthe State, which, with assistance from the termined three or four times, by over-Union? Did not her recent vote indicate that her people intended to pay Lincoln's war tax? Why, then, are the leaders of the Union party apprehensive? Why do they exaggerate everything done by the State Rights party, as though such an insignificant organization could by any possible means precipitate Kentucky into secession? perhaps, they fear that Union men in Kenwhen the time arrivel struck boldly for the South. It may be, after all their blus be this as it may, the Unionists are apprehensive, and some how or other the State Rights men are bouyant with confidence.

UNION MEN OF KENTUCKY AWAKE -We that Union men are rapidly receiving arms, and organizing. Four or five regiments are ready, and it is believed that in a few days 20,000 loyal cittzens of Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, from which hundreds of facilities are prepared to fight their way. Eastern Tennessee, from which hundreds of fuglitives are prepared to fight their way back, will be in line. The Legislature, which meets Monday week, will probably put an end to the pernicious doctrine of neurality, in respect of which the people are far ahead of their leaders, by declaring the right of the General Government to march troops through the State, and by deposing Magoffin and inviting Breckipridge and Powell to resign.—[New York Tribune.]

We make the above extract from the New York Tribune. It is another evidence of the purposes of the leaders of the Union party in this State. "The pernicious doctrine of neutrality," we are informed, is to be abandoned; the Legislature is to declare that the General Government has the right to march troops through the State; and Magoffin is to be deposed; and Breckinridge and Powell invited to resign.

We don't believe the Legislature will dare attempt to carry out the programme laid out for it by the Tribune. Has the Tribune or the members of the Legislature of Kentucky ever thought that when Lincoln troops are marched through Kentucky out that a wagon load on such wagons as that we shall have war, and that war will interfere materially with any programme that may be fixed up for Kentucky, either in New York or Washington City.

We are surprised at the folly of the leaders of the Union party. They do not seem to realize that the inauguration of war in The Journal's cyphering was intended to Kentucky will result in at once uniting Kendisparage the handcuff story of the Grand tucky with the South. Our opponents, in Army, by trying to make it appear that their blindness and folly, are doing more forty wagons would be required to carry for the Scuthern Rights party in Kentucky, the manacles, instead of three, as reported. than we are doing for ourselves. It is said "whom the gods intend to destroy they the Grand army were drawn by four, six, first make mad." It this be correct, the eight, and some by as many as twelve Union party in Kentucky is on the swift

Loss at a load, and it is a rare thing for a two horse dray to houle espeaks by authority.—

The leaders of the Union party having professed to favor neutrality, are now preparing to abandon that position. It is, however, by no means certain that is, however, by no means certain that a majority of the Union party of

The Louisville Journal and other organs of the Administration have, for ometime, been preparing the public mind for a change of programme by the Union party. Neutrality is to be abandoned; indeed, it is now said by the Unionists that when they declared for neutrality that they didn't mean what they said; it was only a "temporary expedient," to be abandoned whenever the people of Kentucky

should be sufficiently Lincolnized. The telegraphic dispatches received du riog the past week, in regard to the neutrality of Kentucky, throw some light on the course of the Union organs. It may be that for semetime they have known the intended pelicy of the Lincoln Administration in this State after the August election, and it may be that their efforts have been directed to prepare the minds of the people of Kentucky for the new policy which Lincoln proposes to inaugurate.

The "Administration will not allow Kentucky longer to occupy a neutral position." Therefore, the Union organs are trying to Lincolnize our State; and, not withstanding their past advocacy of neutrality and peace, they propose that our trality shall be abandoned, and war is threatened, if Lincoln's right to station troops on Kentucky soil is resisted by the State authorities.

This is a decidedly ultra position-es pecially for the Union-peace-neutrality party. It is a clear abandonment of the principles upon which they have so repeatedly triumphed in Kentucky. Only three months ago, if compelled to take sidesor if they discovered that the Administra tion was waging a war of subjugation ausheath her sword in behalf of her sister States of the South." Now, instead of unsheathing their swords in behalf of their Southern brethren, the miserable hypo crites are denying that they were ever in good faith for neutrality-are now in favor of Kentucky "promptly unsheathing her sword" for the North!

First, the leaders of the Union party vere in favor of resisting the Northern States "at all hazards and to the last extremety;" then they were "in , favor of making cause with the South;" then, for "armed neutrality;" then, for paying Lincoln's war tax; then, for importing Lincoln guns and arming Lincoln troops in the State; now, they are in favor of waging war against the Southern States, until they are made to viel a willing obedience to the Lincoln Government.

In brief, the leaders of the Union party in Kentucky are at heart in favor of any course of policy that Lincoln may decide upon, and will advocate that policy, provided, it is thought that the popular mind is sufficiently demoralized to endorse the advanced position. If we could only discover the future policy of Lincoln regarding Ken. ucky, we could without difficulty predict the programme of the so-called Union party, for it is nothing more nor less than Lincoln party.

Nero had his apologists; George the III had his apologists; and Abe Linccla has his apologists.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] Letter from E. I Bullock, Esq.-The Encampment in Garrard County-The Danger of Civil War—An Ap-peal for the Maintenance of Peace and Neutrality.

COLUMBUS KY., Aug. 21, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: - Will you permit me through your columns to warn a portion of my fellow-citizens against the folly and the madness of the course have recently entered upon? I all lade to that misguided portion who are engaged in raising, enrolling and equip-ing an armed force of native Kentuckans, on Kentucky soil, for the purpose of aiding the present Administration in the unhappy war now being waged for the subjugation of the South. In times like the present no man should feel himself at liberty to take my step of an extraordinary character wi hout first having considered and ma-tured well all of the consequences. Now, it may not have struck those who initiated the movements above alluded to, that civil war in Kentucky would be its inevirable consequence. I trust it did no; for, to take a different view, and to assume that they did look to that a a consummation, per perhaps, to be wish altor, would be to charge them with a horrible crime. I shall deal with this subject upon the idea that when gentlemen of high standing and irrepro chable characters persuaded them-selves of the propriety of raising a force i. hentucky and accepting Government aid to arm them, they could not, they did not, a ticipate that others in Kennucky whose sentiments of duty to the country. to the future security of home and the r tamines, and for the preservation of the priceless boon of civil and religious liberty, bequeathed by their fathers rquired yea, peremptorily demanded of, taem to raise, erroll and arm a countervali-ing force. It boots nothing to inquire into the right of either party to do this thing. It is not at all germain to the question which side hath the better of the argument as to the propriety of the thing. I propose to deal with facts as I find them. The great fact is, that the county is rent in twa'n. The parties studdivided on questions that are to find their solution (nly in the bayonet. The State of Kentucky finds her (which is the state of the state citizens taking sides on this question, and has succeeded thus far in keeping the han s of brother from peing crimsoned with a orother's blood, saed in cruel war, only the adoption and rigid and persistent ob servance of a policy of strict neutrality towers both of the contending bellig tents. Cannot any man that has his senses at all quickened by the scenes around, at osce perceive that there is in Kentucky so percent that there is in Kentucky a feeling in favor of the success of the Southern cause as deep, as pervading and enduring as that in favor of the Norte; and is it not perfectly apparent that if the friends of tue North in Kentucky rush to aru s and organize a force to aid that Government, so with equal alacrity will the friends of the South do likewise. At d when thus the forces are marshalled, madwhen thus the forces are marshalled, maddened by the excitement and eager for the strife, what is to restrain them or keep them apart? Will you tell me, gentlemer, that you, who have raised this whirlwind, can control it? I answer, that if you were wise you would not have raised it at all, and if prudent you will now dispel it before yet it becomes ungovernable. I speak what I do know when I say that just as sure as God liveth, unless the force now threatas God liveth, unless the force now threat-ening Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee is speedily dispersed, just so certain will there be raised and put into the field an equal force in Southern Kentucky. The tring is inevitable No restraints of law to consideration of particular to the consideration of particular training is presented.

The London Times on the Battle. [From the London Times, August 5.]

The curtain has risen for that tragedy which our kinsmen across the Atlantic have prepared for the scandal of free institutions. A great battle has been fought fought between men of a common origin common language, and common sympa-thies. A battle, such as might have hap-pened between Turks and Greeks, between Germans and Magyars, between Italians and Austrians, between Poles and Russians, has been fought between men bearing on each side Anglo-Saxon names, and proud to claim common lineage with our own fathers. It is as if we heard of a great battle upon the East and West Rivings of Yorkshire. It is much nearer to us than the arrocities of our own border warfare, when the Moss troops carried fire and sword down to the walls of Carlisle, and were beaten back with rout and slaughter by the Lords of the Marches and their stoat retainers. Those events were but the normal condi-

tion of an unquiet land, and those contests were between men claiming a separate naionality. But here, for the first time, we have a brotherhood of near a hundred years split asunder by one great schism and joining in a senseless and bloody strife, Here we have the mustering of fighting men, the irruption, the quick occupation of territory by fierce invaders, the desperate attack upon the first stronghold in the way, and then the check, the surprise, the overwhelming attack from the hidden en-emy, the sudden panic and the headlong rout; but all with a deliberate and deadly purpose far more serious than in our border battles. They were fought comparatively from gaiety of heart, from love of fighting, from habit of fighting, but first and principally for hope of plunder. A day's hunting on the Chevoits was excuse mough, and as we made our cause of her. mough; and as we made our cause of bat le lightly, we composed our strife easily. This is not the war the far-away descendants of these men have been waging. It is not a barbourous sport akin to an exagger-ated cucgel-match, upon a village green; it against the South—they officially "pro-claimed in that event that without count-ing the costs, Kentucky would promptly in the costs with the costs we English have all hoped against hope would never come to pass has now occur-red. The two hosts of this sundered republic have for the first time joined in conflict, and the first of a score of varying vic-tories has inclined to the South. The North-ern levies have fled papie stricken and disorganized before their brothers, leaving their arms, their artillery and their stores behind them. They have lost all—even their military honor.

Let us examine how this happened. In

the early days of this rupture Mr Jefferson Davis and his followers had foolishly, bandying perhaps beast for beast across the Po-tomac, promised that the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol. Upon this the fiery cross went through the Northern States, and to Washington, as to the only point where the challenge was to be accepted, every railway bore its thousands, until the city obtained more half-disciplined sol-diers than it required for its defense or could sustain from its resources. Stores and arms came more slowly up, and behind all came the hot blasts of popular ardor, calling for the blood of the Southern incaning for the slocal of the Southern insurgents, and the fierce invectives of the empty Northern press denouncing the inactivity of the generals who had to organize their raw levies. Under this pressure the troops which crowded Washington were pushed forward over the Potomac river, which runs in front of the city and river, which runs in front of the city, and

nto the enemy's country.

These levies at first marched with a caution which seemed to give the world con-lidence in the prudence of the commander who was directing their movements. On the opposite side to Washington, and a litthe lower down the stream, stands Alexandria, whence the railways branch forth which ramify through the South. The overflowing garris on at Washington had swarmed across the river, had ocupied Alexandria, and with scarce a show of opposition had step by step centionally possess. sition had, step by step, cautiously possessed the enemy's country for about twenty miles along tue line of one of the railways. What there was beyond no one seems to what there was beyond no one seems to have known. Of course they were aware that if they advanced far enough they would arrive at the mountains, which in two ranges lie behind; but how the country

was occupied was an entire mystery.

That a Confederate army lay somewhere between them and the mountains was a been the extent of their information. But there was the whole power of that uncontrollable popular voice ten thousand newspapers, bellowing behind the great Northern army. Why had the people of the United States voted \$400,000,000 and 300,000 men if Gen. Scott was not immediately to sweep the whole white population of the rebel South into the sea! Possibly General Scott may have known that the chances in a conflict between rossibly General Scott may have known that the chaoces in a conflict between undisciplied troops must always be with the side which remains on the defensive. He may have foreseen that the trained officers he had to act against would be likely to keep their half-drilled men be-hind lines of fortifications, where they wou'd fight as well as the best veterans in the world.

But, whatever he may have known, he gave way to pressure or to impatience.
On the morning of the 21st of July the
whole of the Federal army—we are not told
their numbers, but they were supported by
their artillery, rifle cannon, and the Rhooe Island battery-advanced along the plain Island battery—advanced along the plain country, intervening between the Orange and Alexandria railway and the high road. They seem to have had the railway upon their left and the road upon their right. Three miles from the Manassas Junction, so often mentioned in previous descriptions of the country, is a station on the railway called the Bull Run station, where there are some mills, and where a'so a stream falling from the Bull Run mountain crosses the country intersecting both the

crosses the country, intersecting both the road and the railroad. We can very well understand that this place might have been made into a very formidable position. Here, it seems, the invaders found their enemy. It would appear probable that Gen. Beauregard, having the stream in front, and a road and a railroad on his flanks, had used these facilities to their utmost. The half-disciplined army of the North, coming suddenly upon his lines, appears to have rushed impeturally argives them. We are told by the ously against them. We are told by the telegram that they attacked them for nine hours, and succeeded at the end of that time in carrying three of the batteries.—
At the end of the nine hours—we are commenting upon the Northern account—the Confederate army, reinforced by a fresh

corps of twenty five thousand men, at-tacked the Union army and drove them in disorder from the field. Then hap ened what so frequency pens even to the best troops. Their impetuosity had been checked; they had found the enemy too strong for them; from confidence and exhultation they had passed to the confidence and exhultation they had passed to have by the results. fidence and exhultation they had passed to despair. They had become disorganized, and they were being shot down by their enemies behind the ramparts. Then came the charge of the fresh Southerners, and before it they fied like chaff. They fied, it is said, to Alexandria, on the banks of the Potomac—that is, nearly to Washington, more than twenty miles away. For twenty miles, therefore, in the Southern heat, along that thirsty road they rushed, easting arms and accourements away, and earnest only to escape the avenger. At Fairfax, which is half way, their General tried to rally them, but in vain. The Southern pursuers were in view, and they fled from the town and started again on their disastrons flight. General Beauregard here recalled his General Beuregard here recalled his troops, and the wreck of the army, which was so confident in the morning, slank

tucky. The uning is inevitable No restraints of law, no consideration of personal consequences can prevent it. I speak of these things, not to be thought desirous of terrifying my friends up there, but in sober seriousness to arrest now at the threshold, and prevent, if possible, that direst of all calamities, a civil war in Kentucky. Respectfully, yours.

Who Did It?—Who voted down the Bigler Compromise? The South voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

Was so confident in the morning, slank back, a beaten and unarmed rabble, falling away by fatigue, but without any further moles'ation from the enemy.

It is a complete victory—as much a victory as Austerlitz. All the incidents of a defeat are frankly stated in the New York telegram. All the artillery, arms, stores, and small arms, have been captured by the Confederates. And now what next No one can hope that this is one of those victories which produce peace. There will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be frenzy all over the North; but we cannot hope that there will be any Who Did It?—Who voted down the Bigler Compromise? The South voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Douglas Compromise? The South voted for it and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Border State Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Border State Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Crittenden Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The south proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The south proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The south voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

The army which has just been routed

which we could congratulate either the victors or the vanquished. We wish we victors or the vanquished. We wish we could see in it the probable cause of that numility or that contentment which might acilitate peace. We can, however, uchap-pily see in it nothing but what must stim-

We take the following from the St Louis Republican, which gives the patinity of the article to Frank Blair, whose infamy overtops that of all others on the continent:

We do Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., we apprehend, no injustice in attributing to him the authorship of the following article. It appeared as editorial in the Democrat of ves beared as contrain in the Democrat of vesterday, and his relations to that paper justify this supposition. Added to this, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, he no doubt is possessed of a knowledge of many transactions of which the public know notbing, and may, therefore he allowed to speak with great configuration. fore, be allowed to speak with great confi-

The War-What has been Done What is to be Done. Recent events have gone far to rivet public attention upon the method in which the war for suppressing the Southern re-bellion has been conducted, Mr. Lincoln betion has been conducted. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, and more than four months have elapsed since. There has never been a moment since the fourth of March in which the loyal people of the nation were not ready to step forth to support the Covernment, in any manner in which they should be in any monner in which they should be called on for that purpose. Millions of dol-lars and millions of men have been ready all the while. The President asked for an enormous appropriation of men and money; the Congress cordially, promptly responded to the call, voting more money than was demanded by a hundred million of dollars, and, it is said, more than twice the number of men deemed requisite by the President. We do not remember to have heard or read of any people who have more courageously or enthusiastically or lavishly proffered life and fortune for sac-

rifice upon the altar of patriotism than There has been but one sense of pation al duty that has inspired our people-but one passion that has seized the great popular hear.—but one impulse that has filled the national soul since Mr. Lincoln has held the first office in the Republic; and that has been to suppress this rebellion— to suppress it without delay—to put into the field—such an army as would utterly crush the rebellion by annihilating, if necessary, the Rebel army. It is not going too far to estimate the loyal people of the United States at tweny-two millions-which will leave, including slaves, four millions for the Rebel population. Here we have nearly six times as many loyalists as Rebels. The monetary and commercial resources of the loyalists, with every element or power necessary to maintain the war, are greater still when compared with those of the Rebels. These facts are such

as admit of no dispute—everybody con-cedes them; they are known to the whole world. The President, in his message to the extra session of Congress, takes this recise view of the subject, and it is the only true one, and proposes to meet the contest firmly and make it short. Now, the important question which begins to be everywhere asked, and which addresses itself to all icquiring minds, is why is it that we have no action bentting the programme? Why is the numerical force of the rebel army everywhere superior to ours? How does it come to pa that, with a smaller population, the reb. Is raise larger armies than we, and compel o ar Generals to win their victories with an odds of two to one, and sometimes four to one against them? Nowhere are we now in force equal to the enemy. At Fortress Monre, at Washington, in Western Virginia, in Southeastern Missouri, in South western Missouri, in New Mexico, everywhere the national armies are confronted by superior numbers, and held in check by rebels. This is the spectacle which we now present to foreign pations. This is

now present to foreign nations. This is the way which we support our Ministers at foreign courts while resisting the claim of the rebel power to independent nationality. This is the mode by which we maintain the discipline and second the valor of our armies, leaving them virtually to the mere of the ioe or to the miraculous interference of Providence in their benalf. It such is no un air representation of the present status of the war, the regrets which it necessarily induces are only the more distressing be-Th t there should not be at this mo

ment an army of two hundred thousand men on the Potomac, thirty thousand in Wes ern Virginia, tifty thousand in Ten-nessee, and it y thousand in Missouri, and a residue of one hundred and sevent thousand spare men, is only because there is somewhere a woful neglect of duty. That the troops could have been raised and placed in position to maintain the national dignity before the enemy, is beyond dispute. Have not the Rebels in the month of July levied and sent here an army o sixty thousand men from Kentucky, Arkan sas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, to invade Missouri? The fact not only proves what we say, but demonstrates that somewhere the administration of the War Department is wofully lacking in energy or competency for the discharge of its ducies. It would seem as if that department has not yet realized the fact that a large army is really to be called in o the field. And we have had it impressed on our minds that the War Department has been giving larger part of its attention to the subject of stores and provisions, than to that of mer. We happen to know that great difficulty has been experienced on the part of many persons who have offered to add even a regiment to our small army. We could give the names, if it were proper, of gentlemen who spent days, and even weeks, in Washington, begging at the War Department for the privilege of raising a regiment to fight the battles of the country.

But the War Department wanted no more

troops! At the time, we make no doubt, the Rebel force was twice the size of ours But for this course of the War Department, Missouri would not have an invader on her soil. Missouri, if requested, would at any time since the 4th of March last, furnished the President thirty thousand additional men. We know that Gen. Lyon had offers of troops by thousande. We know he wanted them, but he had not and could not procure the power to accept them.— Had the proper course been pursued, and five or ten additional regiments raised and added to the little army of the lamented hero, we should not now be defending our homes against an army of 60,000 to 75,000 men. And if Gen. Rosecrans is not to share the fate of Lyon it will not be be-cause the War Del ariment has not pursued in Western Virginia the identical course that it did in Missouri. And unless a different policy prevails, the warmust either be abandoned or will be interminable. In the mean time, nothing is easier than to furnished the means. We can put into the field, if we will, twice or thrice the force of the enemy; we can present everywhere a crushing power to the foe; we never need to fight a doubtful battle; we need never give the enemy the prestige of a single victory; we never should have suffered him to have one. If five hundred thousand men are no

If five hundred thousand men are not enough, we should put in the field seven hundred and fitty thousand, or even a million. A million of men in the field for six months would cost less than half a million for two or three years. But if the War Department is to fiddle and fool away its time with two or three hundred thousand men, and drawn battles and protracted commains. and that everlasting business. and mean and that everlasting buying and selling of army stores, which rots the patriotism of the land, and stinks from New York to St. Louis, and nonhere more loudly than in St. Louis, we can tell the President that the war will be hop-less. That it may not actually become so, and That it may not actually become so, and that speedily the mismanagement of the War Department be arrested—it should be done with a bold, strong hand—men's minds must be turned away from speculating on Government contracts.

The army must, be made a thing not to lating on Government contracts.

The army must be made a thing not to loiter in camp and be fed and clothed, but to take the field. It must be a grand army indeed; one that will move with an irre-

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladies or gentlerne equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds at the Exchange office, 456 Market street. ween Third and Fourth, north side, five goors shove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Hayans-plan Lotteries for sale, or for war'ed to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, an strictly conddential. A. BLAND sep30 dtf

ADVICE. -As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.' It will purify the blood thoroughly, and a the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-d1m.

To Cash Buyers .- In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 364 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for and at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens. Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of abinet farniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the los. 802 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than atany previous season consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English bar ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black sliks, plain silks, all shades pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconeta parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chiutz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting. pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S, m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

WANTED TO RENT. A FURN'SHED HOUSE with five or room, (with finiture) centrally jecuted, which a car-ful tens t can be obtained adur-saing A. B., through the postelles.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED to employ a Lady, competent to teach French and to act as Assistant Instructor ire at this offi e.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. **医教育** 

NO freights will be see ived at the Dipot of the Louisville and Nashville halfroad C mean until further notice.

W. F. HARRIS Agent L. & N. R. R. CARPETS, CARPETS. CURTAIN MATERIAL.

Shades, Cornices, Bands,

Marseilles Spreads. LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS.

With Every Variety of House Furnishings all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices FOR CASH ONLY.

to "pecial attention is invited to our fine stock of these Goods.

HITE \* MALL,
Caroet and Furnishine Warehouse,
Main st., between Third and Fourth,
and Third door west Bank of Louisville. Office Louisville Union Benevolen

Association. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861.

THE members of the Steamboat Cantains' Un'ar Benevolent Association are hereby notifies that an election for seven birrectors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Association room in this city, on Monday, the 2d September next a 10 o'c ock A. M. The votes of abs at members will be received over their own sign-tures, au29 dtd. M. A. HUSTON, See'y. FOR RENT.

MY Residence, on Ceder Hill at the ex-term end of Fourta street. The house has the very converience and comfort, including wat rworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fault, good garden, ample pas u age. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and
An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and
Man streets every hour for Cedar II il.
Rent lew to a good tenant. Apply to
H. A. DUMESMI, or to
au21 dif COLLIS ORMSEY, Main st.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart

CARD. DR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chet. &c., has arrived n Louisville, and taken rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where on and after Saunday, the Mithiasts, he will be glad to leceive all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Th. oat, Lungs of Heart, to te 'treat' ent of which diseases his practice is exclusively confined. au23 dtf.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, JAS. B. BURKS.

au21 dtf Near Louisville, Ky.

\$15 REWARD. STRAYKD or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay he above reward! delivered to me. For the thief if caught and convicted. I will pay a reward of \$50°, aul9 dtf.

MUSIC TEACHER. A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach Fiano, Guitar, Harp, Meloceen, Violin, Fire, &c., and the set of Vocaliz, tion, occires a sincation either in a school, or in private families. Address, within a few days, D. P. Fands, Music Desler, Louisville, Ky.

SELLING OFF AT COST AND NO HUMBUG. A Splendid Stock of Summer

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters AT COST PRICES. WE offer our entire stock of SUMMER BOOT?, SHOES and GAITERS AT COST for Cash until further notice. Cur stock is large, new and come etc. having been recently burchess deatvery low digues for cash. MERWIN 40-ALE. No. 323 West Market smeet, between Third and Fourth, south sides, au23

## Educational.

MISS LANHAM'S FEMALE SEMINARY. Sixth Street, between Walnut and Chest,

HE ensuing Fall and Winter Sessions of this in stitution will commence on the first Monday Terms made known on application. au26 /6 Ken ucky School of Medecine.

Type Twalffil Regular Session of this
Lastitution will a mmence on the first Morely of November and continue until field to flar hore y and course of ple immary Lettres will be given in Octher. Fractor the entile course, \$105. For further information apply to authorize the information apply to authorize the Michael Session W. GOLDSMITH, Dean. Presbyterian Female School. WHAL commence Monday, fee t. 9th, under the charge o Pref. Berton assisted by Miss Bennett, Miss Hose, and Mrs Barton. The Board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.

A. A. GORDON, Chr.

Shelbyville Female College. REV. D. T. STUART,

REV. GEO. J. REED.

THE next see log of this last ution will open on
A Mandar, the 3d Scalember. The Principals
have never been better ground to tood ut this
School unce stelly, and they invite those dviring
1. I mattern as to Forms. As f rmation as to Terms. Ac., apply for Shelpyvide, Ky., Acg 22d, 1861.

NOTICE.

DUBLIC Examination of spaties are for admission into the Sanake and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Morday, id September growing. Ex mination of applicants for the Jonner will be high at the School suitiding, corner of Center and Walmustrees, and the gramination. former will be his at the Schol building corner of tester and Welmustrees, and the cramination of applie one for the latt rathe College suilding, corner of Nin h and Chestnut street.

Applicants with be received as well from private as Public Schools. A lappleants who fallen at the last examination for admission into either of the Schools with again be furnished with cards for acother trial.

Cards of admission processing the second street of the Schools with again before the second street of the Schools with again before the second street of the Schools with a single second seco ther trial.
Cards of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Saturday preceding the examination, a23 dis2

J. P. GHEEN, Sec. B. T. P. S.

Cedar Grove Academy. PORTLAND, KY. THIS Boarding School, under the charge of the Sisters of Loret's, all he re uned a. MON-DAY, the 2d September. Paren's and Guardia's will end aver to have this children and wards pre e that he opining of the classes.

Lorette Female Academy. MARION COUNTY, KY.

ILASSES in the Academy of Loresto, Marion Occurr, Kv., will be resurred an MONDAY, 24 est. Tu tion for, which are extremely understo-re parable a ways in advince. For terns &c., pply to Webb & Levering, Agents. Ludd deeds MRS. M. J. JOHNSON.

WILL resume her School for Girls and Boyr, on Morda, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors Masonic University.

LAGRANGE, KY. MIS ensuing session of this frestitution will been on Wednesday September 4th, 1881.

Presid at will take ten boarders in his famil.

Burly applications necessary. Addr as and JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Fres't. Eminence College.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES. I'HIS Institution, located 49 miles from Louis ville, on the Frankfort Radroad, will coun in need to next session on Monday, the 9th of Sep a nee its next season of the tien (20 weeks) \$15.

There's Boarding and Tu tien (20 weeks) \$15.

There's Boarding

Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIAS will be resumed in this institution of the first Mo day in september. Payment is it rariably regulated in advance.

MRS. ELIZA FIELD WILL resure her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms in the known on appli-cation at her residence on Fourth street, theory south of Broadway.

Grace Church Female School. MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR.

THE Ninth Sersion of this School will commence on the 9 h S matember, 1881. Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Charee, on Gray street, near Preston, an 9 at 30

Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTON. au3 d3tawim Chairman of Board of Trus

Louisville Collegiate Institute. HIE Secont Scholastic y ar will open on MON-bay, the sta September, in the School build-ing on Prof Schenck's noperty near the northwest corner of second and Chestnut streets

ach quarter.

By order of the Trusteer and Faculty
STUART ROSINSON, Pro-J. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of August, instruct rupils prevaring to enter the class-es of the Collece, from 9 to 11 O'clock A. M., charging erch nupil 85 and 43tawthIS pig-

EDUCATIONAL. S. V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class of youths (as members of his family) in Classics and Mathematic.

Louisville Female Institute.

MR. & MRS. PERING,
Assisted by their daughter,
MISS CORNELIAS. PERING, Valnut street, between Second and Third. THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861, aug. 17-dlm.

TEACHER WANTED, POR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, canable of teaching French. Addr. se G., box 568, Louisville Post-odice, 1927 dtf.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. AMES McBURNIE respectfu ly annunces to his id patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its next s' ston en the first Monday in reptember. The course of instruction will be toorough and complete and special attention directed to prepar boys for business and commercial jursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his farelist to prepar boys for business and commercial jursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his farelist to prepar boys for business and commercial jursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his farelist to prepar boys for Boyrd. Tu tion, &c., \$200 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two a ssions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one-buil in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless others ise arranged. For further par imbara, address aulis dim JAS, MolURNIE, Louisville P.O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next ression on the 10th of September. For circulars or further information, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT, aul 2 dim. St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LKONARD and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore as for them a liberal pat onage. The next session will commence August 26th, 1951.

For Borril, Tuirion, ac. for the schoinstic year, or sersion of ten months, 2109.

Tuitin for day scholars the same as heretofore charged.

No pucit will be received for less than a session, unless by special agreement; and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted liness.

C. M. MATRE WS. Press of the Board.

I. N. WERB.

I N. WKBE, WM. A PERRY, W S. PRYOR, THOS, RODMAN, Trustees

FOREST ACADEMY. BY B. H. MCOWN,

WILL begin its next se sion the 10th Sentem ber. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, emeracing such practical branches as Book keeping. Surveing, &c., for ten months. Indul-ence in regard to payments will be allowed, when needed. when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 13th September, within % mile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Mu ic and French.
Address me. at O'Bannon's P. O. Jeffers n.co., au down

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as usual on the first MONDAY of September.

Duaual on the first MONDAY of September.

Trans Per Session of Tex Monress.—Matriculation fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$100.

Physicianis fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariable in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$50, if the student is to be furnished with clothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President of the sum of \$100 is deposited by the College.

au7 dlm&w4 WOOL WANTED. hest market price will be paid for Woo !

NOCK, WICKS & CO.

NEW ALMS HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, VA., July 30, 1861. DEAR PAT :- I wrote you a few lines last work, which a gentleman either posted or took on with him, as he resided near Au-gus a. I know you were surprised to hear gus a. I know you were surprised to hear that I was in Richmond, wounded; but if we had got our rights, I would have been in New York the day the battle was fought, our term of service having expired the day our term of service having expired the day before; but old Abe or Scott would not let the regiment go home. Well, it served us right, when we were fools enough to fight in such a cause; but I hope the time w.ll come when Irishmen will mind their own

business.

Early in the fight I got a ball in the thigh, which broke the bone. I laid on the field for eighty-five hours, a rain falling most of the time, and might have lain there since, if it was not for the kindness of the Southerners—enemies I cannot call them for they have treated us more like. them, for they have treated us more like brothers than anything else. I got a hard shaking on the railroad; but now, thank God! I am very comfortable here. I expect to have my leg set to-day. If it is, I hope to recover soon, when I will be a

Owing to the great number of wounded, I could not be attended to sooner; be-sides, the doctor was afraid of mortifica-tion; but I think I am now safe, and that, with God's help, I will have the use of my

Dear Pat, you could not believe the way our soldiers were treated by Scott. There were eight regiments on the field whose time was up, but could not get home. But worse than all, they left the dead and wounded on the field, and never sent a flag of trace in the beaut how or what a flag of truce in to know how or what would become of us. It is Colonel Corcoran I blame for keeping us. He is now a pris oner here Many is the heavy curses he got from the wounded and dying men. I wish you could send a letter to my wife; poor creature. Probably she thinks me dead. She lives at 212, West Twenty-sixth street. Direct, care of Thos. Kiernan. Tell her I hope to be with her soon; also, that I am well treated—get meat three times a day, and splendid soup at dinner I remain, dear Pat,

Your affectionate brother. B. R.

Getting Their Eyes Open.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the great the New York Tribune, an especial Lincoln organ, has been forced to make the following admission on the slave question, we apply the name of broachitis. It is a fact that the Abolitionists hate to realize, but they must see it, and then admit the fact that the fighting power of the South is fully equal to that of the North:

But what has become of the four mil-ions of slaves omitted in the calculations? Why are they left out? They are neither dead nor idle. They are doing more to sustain the rebellion than an equal number of whites. They are feeding and cloth-ing the Rebel army. They till the soil; they do the hard drudgery in the camps; they fetch and carry; they erect the batte-ries, and dig the entrenchments, and mount the guns; they drive the mules and teams; head and unlead the wayens and religioned load and unlead the wagons and railroad cars. They assist in all the machine shops in manufacturing causen and other war-like material. Thousands of them are mechanics, workers in wood and iron. They handle the axe, the pick, and shovel, the hoe, the sickle and the plow. They work for nothing, and board themselves. They produce much and consume litale. Fema'es and children labor as well as the adult males. There is no terrhour rule in adult males. There is no ten-hour rule in Dixie for the bondman. From daylight to dark they must toil-men, women, and children-without compensation or hope

first symptoms of insubordination.

They would doubtless make the attempt

and strike for their liberry, if the Governand strike for their horry, it the the ment held out to them the slightest encouragement or prospect of support. but couragement on that quarter but chilling couragement or prospect of support. But seeing nothing it that quarter but chilling frowns, they bend over their daily tasks and patiently await the ripening of events.

Those four millions of slaves off-set at least eight millions of Northern whites. That many of our people are employed at home in the fields and workshops, to support the soldiers sent forth to tight the Rebels who are maintained by the slaves. The actual resisting power of the Rebels is, therefore, equal to that of a white population of fifteen millions, with the great advantage of fighting on their own soil.

The special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, under

at all. But in the loodes of the several Departments, at the bars of hotels, and in the cars, there is no dearth of "civilians," whose sentiments are as rabid as their gar-ments are seedy, and their party claims

greedy.

There is evidently the greatest consternation in Washington about the movements of the Confederates and fear of an imme-The Pawnee and the Pocabontas have

not yet returned, and it is supposed they have been disabled by some of the rifle batteries on the Virginia shore.

There is also a rumor that Rosecrans, surrounded by Lee and Wise, in a valley where he could not obtain a sufficient supply of water, has surrendered.

ply of water, has surrendered.
Griffin's six-gun battery, I hear, has gone over to the enemy, and this afternoon a large cavalry force was sent over the river to assist in quelling an insurrection which had broken out there in four regiments; the latter has become a matter of course,

and no longer excites either the civil or military denizens of Washington. SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND,-Livingstone, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans

obtain water in the desert: The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand will reach, then rain down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the roce, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be perceived that this involves the state of the state simple, but truly philosophical and this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for countries. and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particultry noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to vist helps the surface.

NAILED AGAIN .- The Frankfort Yeoman g'ves the Journal this hit, "a palpable hit."

ournal, and he will get a ong well enough.

[Louisville Journal]

There is not one word of truth in the foregoing. Every statement in it, from be ginning to end, is impudently false. The upstart vanty and puppyism which could induce such impertinence and falsehood, is incompletely contemtible.

There is not one word of triting in the income, have their seat in the income, and the income, and the income, and the income, have their seat in the income, and the income,

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on Diptheria and Broachitis. LETTER NO. III.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier: In my last letter I gave a brief description of the organs of respiration, and ex plained the nature and treatment of sore throat It may be well to add, for the guidance of those who suffer from sore throat, that they are liable not only to the extension of their disease to the lungs, but also to that dreaded modern scourge dip thria, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole of Europe and America. It is from cases of simple sore throat that this malady recruits its fatal ranks. Few who have not carefully ob-served the effects of disease of the throat on the general health can have any idea of the loss of bodily vigor which a very slight disease of the fauces produce. In diphtheria the blood is impregnated

with a specific poison, for which the pro-tox de of nitrogen is the antidote. In the treatment of this disease, therefore, the physician should direct the patient to inhale the protoxide from a suitable appara-tus, until its effects are nanifested in considerable exhileration, and after au hour's intermission chlorine should be inhaled freely to check the tendency to disor-ganization in the mucous membrane. Under the combined action of these remedies a few hours arrest the disease and save the life of the patient. The oxygen of the protoxide purities the blood, while the an-tiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the tendency to sloughing and gangrene. Besides these means, the throat should be washed every few hours with a strong so-lution of chlorinated soda, applied with a pharyngeal syringe. Treated in this man-ner, diphtheria is a simple disease and will not prove fatal in one case out of a hun-

Let us now pass from diseases of the throat to the consideration of bronchitis. The term bronchiits has bitherto been

commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. The reader will bear in mind that the brenchial tubes are not in the threat, but in the lungs,—When I speak of broachitis, therefore, I speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the threat. The vital importance of this distinction will be seen when we come to disease its proper treatment. discuss its proper treatment.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lin

ng or nucous membrane of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external foreign influence, and is, hence, liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the particles of fine matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops—or fil at upon the wind in dusty streets—by the hundred irritating causes which meet us in almost every place. This irritation, from whatever cause leads to the half an aution of the leaders of the irrepressibles, the ally of the New York Tribune, an especial Lin-changes the character of its secretions,

> In caronic bronchitis there is sometimes slight fever towards evening. The patient experiences a shortness of breath on exer-cising, and has a sligh, but continued sense of oppression in the chest. The cough and expectoration may diminish, or entire-ly disappear during the summer, but manites themselves again on the return of winter, when the expectoration becomes lacreased and often yellow. Hectic fever may then supervene, with night sweats and rapid wasting of the fiesh and strength, and the patient dies with all the symptoms of the monory consumption.

> of purmonery consumption.
>
> It is very common to meet this disease, in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "winter cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovers in the following. verity; and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely de-stroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The muceus membrane, sooner or later. comes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Heetic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a fatal termi-

children—without compensator or hope of reward, other than stripes.

The labor of these four millions of slaves supports the R. bel side of the war. It enables the whole able bodied male population to enter the confiderate army. The slaves are left in charge of the old men and females and monsted patrols. They dare not rise to throw off their yoke, because the Rebel soldiers, they are told, will come back and massacre them on the first symptoms of insupordination. paroxysms of coughing list; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viseld secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light du ties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and have countenance gradually assumes a paragraphy from the constant body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death cusues, apparently from the constant drain k pt up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but we have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease called "dry broughitis." The essential character of dry bronchitis consists of chronic inflammation, attended by a thickening of the magons membrane bronchism.

ing of the nucous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in siz, and also in the secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish-white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes date of the 20th, has these items, which have never been admitted by telegraph:

Among the disaffected regiments a principal grievance is the pitiful proportion of Republicans in the arn y. Over and over again I have been assured by Federal officers that in their own regiments the proportion of Republicans to Northern Democrats would be found as one to ten. In many regiments there are no Republicans at all. But in the lobbies of the several Departments, at the bars of hotels, and in

The symptoms of dry bronchi is are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed, when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same pression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On irquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer "No!" Yet, during your conversation, they will, perhaps, hack, and raise a little jelly like mucous half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in paroxysms, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "nervous." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "stomach cough," or as being caused by "liver disease," while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the family physician that there is "no danger of consumption;" that "this cough is a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away, if only left to itself;" that it is not surprising the flattered pa-tient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gravitying opinion, therefore, is founded on pathing disease of this organ; that this gra'fying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intriusic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "coughs of long standing," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis

Will it make the correction?

It is a fact that Gov. Magoffinac ually wrote out a proclamation ordering the immediate dispersion of the Girrard encampment. He loaded his gun but didn't dare to pull the trigger. 'This well he didn't. He took our adv.ce for once and is all the better off for it. Let him discard all his pestilent advisers and listen alone to the Louisville Journal, and he will get a ong well enough.

Another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—lis slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads, should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure graquations, to a premature grave.

tions, to a premature grave.

In addition to these varieties of bronchitis—all of which, it will be well for you to remember, have their seat in the mucous

the very opposite to this state, namely, an relargement or dilation of the air tubes.

This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes, in one lobe, or a whole lung, may be enlarged uniformly or they may be merely swollen out at the extremity, in a globular form; or there may be alternate contractions and dilations along the tubes. In addition to these, we have electations of the mucous membrane of the lungs resembling and of the same character as electations in the throat.

TREATMENT—If you have read carefully

what I have said on the scat of bronchitis, viz: that it is within the hugs, you will readily understand how adequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the sease itself. Applications of "nitrate of siver" to the theory are utterly usgless, since they to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil.— Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your phisician informs you that your effection is bronchitis, and strait way you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecesthird day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprung from it, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your largs is all this time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming thicken-ed, and the smaller bronchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on in-creasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air tubes to produce the al. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity When'considerable obstructions exist in th bronchial tubes the carbon which consti-tutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and ner-yous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood tuber-cles are deposited in the lurgs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. With-out pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidi-ous and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of conbronchial tubes the carbon which constichanges which mark the progress of con-sumption. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis by placing rel ance on applica-tions to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratual, in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulm ry diseases the same rule holds good, But how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by intalation we can reach, thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in breath. In medical parameter, and the control of the c

ance, it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine"—we would say "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that the one is inhaled or breathed, while the other is swallowed. I am thus explicit in order to show that all medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations, must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should heve deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, and write to me regarding the treatment, ap-pear to have got the erroneous idea that "inhalation," instead of being a mode of practice, or administration of remedies. some specific remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peen-

the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs, by expectorant in inhalations. Having obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation of which the secretion depends—to sooth and heal the inflamed membrane. The and near the infilted inembrane. The manner, of administering medicines by inhalation, in bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, warm, or hot water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prescribed for a dosa are then added, and the reb d for a dose are then added, and the tient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, in-to the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhabition is continued for five, ten, or fifinhalation is continued for five, ten, or fif-teen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine, is obtained in the lungs, and with a degree of certainty unequalled. By simply varying the medicines put in the fluid, the vapor is rendered soothing, ex-pectorant or healing, at pleasure. When laithfully and properly carried out, this naithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical cure.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24.h, 1861.

STRIKING INCIDENT IN THE FIGHT AT MA-NASSAS —Probably no battle ever fought called forth more remarkable instances of individual heroism than the contest at Manassas. In the progress of the struggle, regiments, and even companies, became separated, and in many cases there was a and the companies, became separated, and in many cases there was a hand to-hand contest between individuals of the opposing armies. At this stage of the battle an incident occurred, which, probably, has no parallel since the days of David and Goliah. A young man from Augusta county, named Stitzer, a member of Capt. Grinnan's Company, found himself contropted with a tall Yankee. Stitzer had discharged his musket, and the Yankee had loaded his, and was about to put on the cap to shoot Stitzer. It was rather an awkward predicament to be placed in, as there was no time for parley. Stitzer fortunately retained his self possession, and finding the chances of a contest with muskets very much against him, promptly threw his down, and seizing a good sized stone, threw it with great force and unerring aim, and struck the Yankee between the eyes, crushing in his skull, and killing bire instants. ring aim, and struck the Yankee between the eyes, crushing in his skull, and killing him instantly. Stitzer, when a boy, was accustomed to practise throwing stones, and had acquired such skill that he could bring a squirrel from the tallest tree in two or three trials. This incident is vouched for by two intelligent officers of the regiment, and may be relied on as authentic.—[Richmond Dispatch. The St. Louis Republican of Friday

has the following:

From the Southwest. A gentleman who left Springfield on Saturday last, states that he saw a large force of Confederate troops there, but does not know how many. He was told that a large body had left Springfield in the direction of Bolivar and Warsaw, and that 2,000 had already taken possession of Bolivar livar.

A man by the name of Avery arrived at Rolla yesterday morning from Lebanon, and states that two hundred and fifty Con-federate soldiers got in there on Monday.

He supposes they are an advanced guard of the Springfield army. Messrs. Churchill, Turner, Tutt and others are in jail at Lebanon, being citizens of that town. Churchill is postmaster.

Lebanon is about half way between Springfield and Rolla, and nearly eighty miles in an air line from Jefferson City.—
Bolivar is something like forty miles from Springfield, a little west of north.

NORTHRAST MISSOURI.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

There has not been any more fighting in the disturbed counties lying in the northeast section of our State, and we repeat the opinion that the troubles of the past few weeks are in a fair way of settlement. Colonel Moore, with his command of one thousand men, arrived at Athens, Clark county, on Sanday last, and his regiment is now stationed there. One of his companies reached Keokuk on Monday night, escorting thirty-two Secessionists who had been captured at Alexandria.

We learn that the family of Col. Preston, the late American Minister to Spain, have returned to their home in Louisville, but that the Colonel has been called to Washington from Lexington.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

Mim Street. f au doors below Turd.

Bi Telegraph.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

They Line the Potomac.

CONSPIRACY IN HAYTI Abolition Report of a South-

ern Quar.el.

Mayor Berritt Sent to Prison. ENGLISH MESSENGER ARRESTED.

MAINE WAR MEETING.

Official Newspaper Suppression.

From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The State De-partment has issued the following explanatory notice: "The regulation of this Department of the 19th, on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the commu-nication of disloyal persons with Europe.

bication of disloyal persons with Europe.
Consequently passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroads from the United States which enter the British possessions. It, however, in any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this Government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had by this Department in regard to the case.

(Signed) "W. H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

The line of the Alexandria and Loudoun road is dotted with Rebel camps. There are 3,000 infantry and six cannon at Leesare 5,000 infantry and six cannon at Leesburg. At a point five or six miles below are 6,000 infantry and six cannon. Still further on, four miles beyond, are 5,000 infantry. There are also 2,000 cavalry in Loudoun county. The Potomac, however, remains too high to be forded even by cavalry to whose saddles the water course. dry, to whose saddles the water con It appears that the withdrawal of the debels from Fairfax Court House was a Rebeis from Fairfax Court House was a regular stampede. Two scouting parties of the enemy mistook each other for the National troops, attacked each other, fought and rapidly flew after a few rounds, carrying the news that McCleilan and all his army were in pursu t. The consequence of the intelligence was a hasty flight by the Rebels, who dropped their guns along the road.

[Special to the New York Times 1]

[Special to the New York Times.] Government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken out among the leading traitors of the Confederacy that promises to be disastrous. The beiligerents are Tombs and the Virginians and North Carolinians on the one side, and Davis, Wigfall and the excremists of South Carolin on the other side. The complete. Carolina on the other side. The complaint among the disaffected is, that Davis is making rather fast to the legitimate results of treason—the abnegation of State and individul rights.

D. P. Dewitt, of Orange county, N. Y.

has been appointed Major in one of the regiments composing Gen. Pope's Maryland Brigade. Gen. Hunter has been ordered to the command of the Illinois volunteers. His present headquarters will be Chicago. The

following gentlemen will form a portion of his staff: Quartermaster, K. W. Shaffer; Commissary, Juo. W. Turner; Aids, Sam'i W. Stockton, and Edward W. Smith.

The Attorney General has declared that Mayer Barrett must take the oath of alleginger. This will put his continuous to

The administration will do its utmost to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumors that Gen. Banks had entered Winchester is false. He is not in Vir-

From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 23 —Advices from Hayti to the 8.h inst. represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government by the pure blacks had been discovered, and several arrests had been made.

Intelligence from St. Domingo represents the inhabitants as reconciled to the Span-

the inhabitants as reconciled to the Spanish Government.

The following officers of the United States frigate Congress, which arrived here this morning, have resigned: Captain of Marine, Robt. Transelt, of Virginia; Second Lieutenant, Thos. S. Wilson, of Missouri; Midshipman, H. B. Clayborn, and Hilary D. Cass, of New Orleans.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 24.—A letter from Savannah says the Oglethrope Regiment, of Georgia, lost 517 men at the battle of Ma-

The Brooklyn Eagle has abandoned the cause of Secession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There were 80 applications yesterday at the Sub-Treasury for the new national loan in sums of \$50

to 5,000.

The following has been promulgated from Washington. If carried out it will act as a virtual suppression of the newspapers named:
Postoffice Department, Aug. 22.

To Postmaster at N. Y. The Postmaster deneral directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city, which have lately been presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails.

I am respectfully, Your ob't servant, "T. B. TRATF, Chief Clerk. From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—Generals Wool and Butler spent part of the day at the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer's gun. The second shell thrown burst in the Confederate camp at Sewell's Point, breaking down the flagstaff and scattering the Rebels like chaff. A propeller which was landing troops at the Point put back towards Norfolk.

The steamer Seminole, from the blockading squadren off Charleston, has arrived. The Siminole brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly the Wilmington plot boat Cardinas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars. When taken she was under English colors.

The captain and nearly all hands were drunk. He had run the blockade off Washington. The Siminole has also overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the Dale last might. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point.

Point.
The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the Roanoke and Vandalia.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, 24.—Mayor Berrit of Washington passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is en route for Fort Lafayette.

The Record Office in the Baltimore county Court House at Townseud, was fired this morning by an incendiary, and destroyed all the records.

From Camden. CAMDEN, MAINE, Aug. 24—There was a great meeting in this city yesterday, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. About three thousand persons were in attendance, and great enthusiasm prevailed. River and Weather.

CINCINATI, Aug. 24.—River risen five inches—now 16 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—River six feet by pler mark and falling. Weather clear and warm. MACCARONI AND OIL—

B' cases Italian Maccaron!;
15 do do Oil;
Received by Chancellor and for sale by

V. D. GAETANO & CO... Main street.

Activate Saventh and Elab the

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL PASSPORTS! HER VOLUNTEERS:

SOUTHRONS IN FORCE! NEWSPAPERS MOBBED!

OTHERS INTERDICTED!

Attempt to Seize Gov. Thomas

Federals Fire into a Train!

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Post.] Washington, Aug. 24.—It is stated on good authority that the Federal force in Western Virgidia is sufficient to sustain the policy of the Government in that quarter.
A detachment of Federal cavalry and infantry explored the road towards Lees burg. Virginia, for a distance of eight miles, and captured two or three Secessionists.

Senator Johnson says he will not reurn to Tennessee, unless he accompanies Union army.
S. S. Williams, who has just been ap-S. S. Williams, who has just been ap-pointed Paymaster in the army, is a Vir-ginian by birth, and was recently thrown into jail at Richmend by order of Gov. Letcher, on account of his Union senti-

ments.

SECOND DISPATCH —At a meeting of the Police Board, held last night, Mayor Barrett was expelled by a uranimous vote, for refusing to take the oath.

Arrival of the Pony Express. OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 95 MILES West of Fort Kearney, Aug. 24.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 16.h inst., passed here at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Governor of California has commissioned Col. Carleton, of the United States Army, to the chief command of the 1,500 volunteers called from this State for service on the plains. Major J. R. West, of San Francisco, will be second in command, taking charge of the svairy. There is no doubt that the whole 500 men will be rapidly raised. Five San Francisco companies have already been accepted. Milita y m:n are, however, ambitious to see active service against a civilized enemy rather than roam the plains. A guard of United States Infantry went down on the last Panama steamer to escort the treasure as far as Aspinwall. There is no State news of importance. Geo. Hud-son, the San Francisco Justice of the Peace, who, in 1859, fixed the proprietors of the Bulletin newspapers \$100 each for publishing Mrs. Sickles' confession, on the ground that it was an obscene publication, has obtained a verdict in Judge Hoger's has obtained a verdict in Judge Hager's court of \$150 damages against the Bulle-tin proprietors because they called him a

From Grafton.

"dogberry."

GRAFTON, VA., Aug. 24.—Last evening, while Gov. Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel, at Cumberland, some Secessionists ruled a disturbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the Aleghanian

and the destruction of the Aleghanian effice, a Secession newspaper.

This morning, the train bound West, which had Gov. Thomas aboard, when about eight mites this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown across the track. At the same time, a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engi-The Attorney General has declared that Mayor Barrett must take the oath of allegiance. This will put his contumacy to the test.

Two or three Secessionists were captured on the Leesburg.

Senator Andrew Johnson expects to head an army when he returns to Tennessee.

Thomas a wisconer for the locomotive, and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track, with but little damage to the engine. Some Federal scou s then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the Secessionists was to take Gov. omas prisoner.

From Danbury, Ct. DANBURY, CT., Aug. 24.—At the raising of a "Peace Flag," at New Fairfield, to-day, about 400 were present. The attempt to run up the stars and stripes was success-fully resisted, and resulted in a fight. Two peace men, Wildman and Gorham, were seriously wounded, one thought fatally. Shovels, pickaxes, stubs and stones were freely used, but no firearms. The peace flag is flying. There is great excitement.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Post says Marshal Murray has not yet received or-ders from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the suppression of the journals of this city which afford aid and comfort to the enemy. They are expected to arrive this afternoon, but whether they will be executed in time to suppress the Monday editions of any of the incendiary sheets is not certain.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—News from Har-per's Ferry states that Col. Gordon had per's Ferry states that Col. Gordon has seized a large quantity of wheat and flour belonging to the secession army. There are no rebel troops at the Ferry, though their pickets frequently come in. There are supposed to be 500 rebels at Charleston. They have concentrated their principal force at Leesburg their army numbering. orce at Leesburg, their army numbering

From Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by the U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Daniel C. Louber, of New Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Louber acknowledges himself bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. Davis, but professing entire ignorance of their contents. sing entire ignorance of their contents. The dispatches are in his trucks which were seized in N. Y. several days since. An officer with the prisoner leave immediately for Washington, via New York.

From Trenten. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The True American, the Democratic organ of New Jersey, suspended this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of any paper that does not support the Administration. The paper is the oldest and one of the most prosperous in the State.

From Wilmington, Del. WILMINGTON, August 24—An excited crowd gathered around the Gazette Office in consequence of unjust strictures on the 1st Delaware regiment, and the general tone against the Government. The Mayor is addressing the crowd, but with little effect.

From Jefferson City. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24.—George R. Smith, of Pettis county, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State. John Herr has been appointed Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

From Boston. Boston, Aug. 24 —Government has purchased the barks Wm. Gunderson and Ethan Alen for blockading purposes, at a Latest News on Fourth Page.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA
CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL
FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire
stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM F.
SIMRALL, No. 468 Main street, fourth door west
of Fou th, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpess to keep
a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured
by this Company, constantly on hand at wholesale
and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be
equal, if not superior, to any Coal Olimanafactured
it the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal,
and tone other will be offered to cur customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders
for LUBRIOATING OIL of as good quality as any
in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per galon.

R. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of
Wm. F. Simrall) will conduct the business of the
house for me, and letters addressed to him, or the
undersigned at Equisylle, will receive prompt attention.

Treasurer K. C. C. M, and Oil Manuf. Co.
aulé d3m Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, he first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer tified under his hand to be free from deleterio

ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instanta neous is its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 8 Asor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and ap piled by all Hair Dressers. au5 dawlm TAKE IT IN TIME. - The season is just at hand when the hair falls off, owing to the

extreme heat of summer, and if timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent remedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restorative, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on bald heads of natural color and beauty Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. aug8 deod&weow

WEB. STER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES PHOTOGRAPES IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE CRAPHS

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

Kentucky Jeans.

FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey or L. KICHARDSON.

apl6 dly wly 2dpst

LOUISVILLE, JULY 23, 1861.

SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let ters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book-Store Third street, or our office, Sixth street.

TRABUE & LUCUS, No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel.

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

LOUISVILLE KY

St. Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets, JAMES & VAN LYONS,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast erner of second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many 'ew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times.

COAL! COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to combne them within their precesses until the 'st of September, 180°, under the sensity of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above priod.

Mayon's Oprick, July 18, 1861. j725 dis-

LARGE AND SMALL

BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS. Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. aui7 dlm G. W. ROBERTSON

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, a 'sree Brindl (OOW; 1) mark, except s small streak of white down the back, and a small piece ou of the left ear. Return to the corner my25 dtf

JOHN H. KITZERO LOUIS JEFFERSON.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Pertunery, Cigars, Tobacce, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Miscellancous.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

WE are making a plain, substantial Mil. for either hand or horse power. It has no cogwheels or zearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a threshing marrine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is abtached without expense. Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. Patter & Co.

Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.

auth dawlin.

STRAYED

From the Subscriber, living in Triag leanty, Ry., three miles north of Rose-as Spring, Ky., on the 12th one of July ast, one BAY HORSS about eighteen ight eye our crest failers, and shot he left, One BAY MASE nine years old; delle marks, and and E nine years old; delle marks, and and E A. Che BAY MASK muse years on a marks, and smell oble mark on left Also, one BAY HORSE MULE, two person who will take them ap, or n concerning them, will be flurally Address JOHN A. MILLER, Roaring Spring, Trigg Co. Ky.

I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. En-campment of Kentucky: Campment of Kentucky:

Patriarch:—You a chereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Weenesday, the Yh day of September, 1801, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States rice William B. Mason, deceased.

SAMUEL L. ADAWS.

WILLIAM WHYEE, G. Scribe.

aug. 17 did

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Farm, in Locan sellville, on Sunday night, the 11th of sellville, on Sunday night, the 11th of sellville, on Sunday night, the 11th of lientry Wesley is about twents-eight years of are, a feet 6 inches high, is copper colo; when spoken to looks down. Henry is about twenty five sears cid, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches ligh, very black, and weighs two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each if taken out of the State. \$6 each if taken in any other county in the State, and confined in some jake so that I can get hem.

J. B. PAVNF.
auil diff

Krauser's Cider Mill and Wine Press

DERSONS holding P. O. Stamped Envelopes of the old issue can pretent them or exchange for the old issue can present them or exchange for a can valent amount of the new style at the Casher's Office for a period of six days, commenting a strong the provided of the control of th

DISSOLUTION. THE copartnership he etofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACS & BROTHER, is this day dissolved John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock and wasts, is authorised to settle the partnership ousiness and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. EDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, AV. THE undersigned having the entire control of Lines F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the value for the reception of visit-crs on the lith of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Keutucky Hotel, Inciuding all the best supplies the sountry will afford, and so lists astronics the sountry will afford, and so lists astronics the

P. CLARKSON.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

TWO MILE HEATS! 

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale, a let of the finest OLD WHIS KY in the State, from 8 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky

dress box 20%, Fourth stages.
F. E. WILLIAMS. tress box 208, Post-office, Leulsville, Ky .; or my NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.

(From select stocks, and matured under the su Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 MAIN STREET, NEAR SEXTH, LOCISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. 1026 dtf J. D. BONDURANT.

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON

of wards hear in ordered and any, sees the phis; 100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayon Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THERD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippiriver, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippiriver, 200 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four niles from Mississippi river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation, 760 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

boildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky. W. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Crittenden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS at Free county, Ark., GEORGE W. JOHNSON, mv12 dtf W. V. JOHNSON.

FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earth-Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork

my24 HAVING RECONSTRUCT ED my Mill, and added new machinery for making GUISVILLE FINE

WOOLEN (which is now being worn as a xiensively in the South and West). I am now prepared to this an article of superior quality, which I will

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

FRESH IMPORTATION DRY GOODS

ASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE.

WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every descript on of Dry Goods. Clothing, Varieties, Boots Scoes, Hars, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c. also any discription of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above Marchandise consigned to L B, & T, D. Fite,
W. S. Eckin & Co.,
A J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Boaglay,
John Merron & Son.

au5 d4m.

James Trabue & Co.,
Garvin, Bell & Co.,
James Lowe & Co.,
Gardner & Co.,
Warren & Co.,

Millinery

FANCY STORE, No. 327 Market street, bet, Third and Fourth.

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.)

The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being with a two squares of the Post-office, Custom house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and tre proprietors flatte themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

aul0 d'f JAS. & VAN LYONS.

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Mein and Market, a am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. We Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT. SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES;
HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;
LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS;
DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.;
A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis Ply to John Burks, near this city, 1924 d2m JAMES B. BURKS

(Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co..)
Druggist and Apothecary, outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a cath.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Druss, Medicines.

HAVING sold my stock of Druss, Medicines, as the "Powell House."

I have leased the house on Sixth st.

Wish to purchase Negres of both seves, for whice tween Main and M. effects of which seves, for which the party of the p

CIDER MILLS. MANUFACTURED by us of the best mate simplicity of construction, durability and 

Post Office Notice.

fice.

FOR SALE-The New Envelope, note, letter and official size stamped 3, 6, 12, 26, 24, and 46 cents.—

Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope combined. aul9 ds JNO, J. SPFED, P. M.

THE undersigned will confinue the WHOLE. SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS at the old stand, No. 520 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Louisville, Aug 14th, 1-61.

J. G. JACK au. 3 dtf

TERMS OF BOARD:

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions-Any Agel

makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, cop-per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after 5 o'clock P. M. F. ARRIS, Agent 1920 dri W. F. ARRIS, Agent HOME GROWN

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING, J. D. BONDURANT,

UCTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than 50 Bs are taken.
White Flat Dutch (desirable for table in Spring). 60 % 150 Bs.
Early Red, or Purple Top. 60 % White Stone 50 % 150 Ms.
White Stone 50 % 160 Miners, \$2.50 % 160

ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NECTIONS. TO WIT:

PERSO TRACT - Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three unites from Missi sippi river, back
of Walout Bond, in Crittenden county, below Mem
phis; 206 acres deadened.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHART.
doing business as Liver, Stable Keepers in the
name and style of WM. REYNOLDS & Ob. have
this day dissolved partnership, and the business
will hereafter be conducted in the name and style
of L. REYNOLDS & SON.

Stoppers.

We have on hand a very large stock of the above of all pers are who intend to preserve freah Fruit as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. Asalt of them have been tried successfully, esocially its first mentioned (for which we are the exc u ive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad tressed it us shall receive our prompt attentian WALTON & BARRET. [e124500]

LEXINGTON, KENT'CKY Wednesday, August 28, 1861.

There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861.

Hon. Jno. J. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston and other distinguished speakers

Since Saturday morning there has been some stir and many rumors in the city relative to capturing contraband goods. rallroad collisions and chasing wagons. The result of our investigations lead to the fact that a number of wagons started to the interior, a few days ago, with coffee, tin, and some other articles, none of which were contraband. A self constituted posse of men started to capture the goods, taking a special train to Boston. They overtook four wagons water bound at Rolling Fork, unable to get over. These they took charge of and started back to the railroad, but at a point near Boston on the Lebanon branch, a rail had been taken up, and the car with its contrabands and its capturers was thrown off, and several men were sligtly bruised. Those hurt were Tom Jeffries, Frank Zeignhem, and - Beck. The locomotive and passenger car passed safely over the break.

We learn that the train of wagons con sisted of 6 or 8, and the party in charge had gone down the river some distance for a flat-boat to ferry the wagons across, and was not aware that a special committee had releived them of half their load, and all their trouble.

Examining trucks, braking open letters and other unlawful acts are daily committed at the Nashville dpot, and the people do not resist, or demand legal redress. According to the new order of things under the Lincoln rule all persons are supposed to be guilty until proved in necent. The laws of God and man is that all are presumed innocent until proven guilty. We invite attention to this case, from the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of

SUSPECTED SECESSIONIST. - Governo Morton telegraphed to arrest a man on his way South by the name of Loyal Cowles. The Deputy Surveyor at Jeffersonville ar-rested him last night as he got off the cars. Mr. Cowles demanded an examination of his trunk before a United States Commissioner, which was accorded him before Judge Howk of this city. Nothing was cheited going to show him guilty of any-thing. His papers showed him to be a New York collector on his way South with large quantities of over due protested paper on Southern dealers.

According to the paper reports Thomas Franc's Meagher has said many things about the battle at Bull Run or Manassas. Among others, he is reported to have said that in "every instance when the Federal infantry came in contact with that of the Confederates, the latter were overwhelmed." That don't quite tally with Col. Heintzelman's and Col. Sherman's official reports. They state that regiment after regiment were advanced against single regiments of the Southerners, and were repulsed with great disorder, and some never rallied again.

Rev. Mr. J. A kinson, Principal of the Bardstown Female Institute, the fortieth session of which commences the second Monday in September, is now in the city, and will remain until Wednesday next. Persons wishing to patronize that Institution, can see him by leaving word at Messrs. Tripp & Gragg's, on Fourth between Jefferson and Market streets, or by dropping a note to him, to care of Tripp & Cragg, in Postoffice. Announcements can be had at Tripp & Cragg.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS AND PROVISIONS .-The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says: Authentic intelligence from Leesburg. states that the Northern force near Lovetteville, succeeded in affecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces, as also one Northern prisoner and a number of tory pris-

We learn from the St. Louis Re publican of Saturday, that a Mr. Mathany, an oyster dealer from Baltimore, was drugged in the Virginia Hotel, St. Louis, and while crazy, sent to the hospital, after being robbed of \$300 in gold. He was insage nine days, and says the drug was administered in a glass of ale.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY TENNESSEEANS. We understand that some two hundred Tennesseeans have invaded Kentucky. They passed through Danville a few days since on route for Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard county. Kentucky having been invaded by Tennesseeans, it becomes our citizens to rise as one man and drive the ruthless invaders from our soil.

OBSTRUCTING THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD. We learn that yesterdey, Sunday, morning a party of men, said to be acting under the direction of the managers of the road, had a portion of the track torn up some five miles this side of the Tennessee line .-The people of Franklin, Ky., turned out and compelled them to replace the rails.

The New York Times, in dilating upod the eampaign, says we, the Federals, made a "fool-hardy attack upon Manaseas. The editor, who tries to be great for a small chap, knows that the Grand Army didn't get within four miles of Manassas.

The late fight at Charleston, Mo., fluctuates considerably, from a big to a little affair, and from a little to a big thing. Gen. Fremont, the paper suppressor, dispatches that 300 Federal put 1,200 Rebels to flight, &c.

The St. Louis papers of Thursday evening announce the arrival of Col. Baker's Indiana regiment, 800 strong, and the 27th Ohio. The 1st Iowa had been disbanded and started home.

Isaah Hopwood, a boy of some 9 y ars of age, disappeared from his home Saturday morning, and has not been heard of since. He had on white cotton pants, and a black soft hat.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.-An encamp ment of State Guard, near Glasgow, Ky. has named their encampment Camp Vallandigham, in honor of the fearless Ohio

Congressman. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Maj. Anderson was expected in that city,

Saturday, to take charge of his military department. The Richmond Examiner says that among the prisoners there is a free negro

who came as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut regiments. The Bowling Green Gazette says that Mr. Marcus Whitesides is not a Lin-

coln spy. We are glad to hear it. Can the St. Louis papers tell us what has become of the war steamer Hannibal

A force of over 2,000 State troops ere concentrating around Lexington, Mo. The place was occupied by 350 U.S. troops. The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday has the following:

FROM GEN. PILLOW.-A deserter from Gen. Pillow's army came on board the steamer Memphis, at Deg Tooth Bend, on Thursday, and reports the Rebels under Gen. Pillow as having advanced north as far as Sykeston, with a force of 40,000 men, one-bair armed, and the baiance poorly armed and clothed. He states that 200 c our troops on Wednesday morning attacked 500 Rebels near Charleston, killed 12, wounded 20, and took some guns. The

The latter is another version of the Charleston battle. Here is still another, which looks more truthful than any yet. It is from the Memphis Avalanche, of Mon

It seems that a detachment of Captain O'Donnell's cavalry, from Point Pleasant, Mo., consisting of thirty-one men, had been out "prospecting," and had camped within a few miles of Bird's Point, it is said, without putting out any pickets. The retreating enemy came upon them sudden-ly in the night, and the result was every man of them were taken prisoners, and coneyed to Bird's Point-Captain O'Donnell ng among the number.

That's Gen. Fremont's army of 1,200.

A "FEELER."-It is said that Re usseau paraded his brigade through the streets of the city on Saturday to test the feeling of the people. If this be so, his reception was anything but flattering. He was received with no demonstration-no evidence of rejoicing-only with defiant shouts for "Jeff Davis.'

The news from Paducah is deep'y nteresting. It is said that the people of that section of the State will appeal to Tennessee for protection if it is not afforded by the State authorities of Kentucky.

We have heard it suggested that the command of the Kentucky torces at Camps Boone and Burnett will be tendered to Gen. A. Sydney Johnston, of this State, who has recently been in command of the Federal forces in Utah.

We learn from the Nicholasville Democrat that J. J. McAfee, Esq., arrested for shooting Wm. McDowell, on the day of the election, has been admitted to four thousand dollars bail.

Mails from the South, by the American Letter Express Company, will be ready for delivery this morning.

Maj. Slemmens, of Fort Pickens fame, was in Cincino ati, Friday.

Thanks to Adams' Express fo Memphis papers of Saturday.

From the Memphis Appeal of Saturday, we copy the following in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon Kentuckians in Ballard county and Paducah, and further intelligence of the battle near Springfield:

Important from Kentucky-The People Aroused. We were permitted yesterday by a friend

to see a private telegraphic dispatch from Paducah, giving information in reference to an important movement among the Southern Rights men of that place. It states that a large meeting of citizens was held on the morning of the 22d inst, for the purpose of taking some action in reterence to the arr. st of two Kentuckians in Ballard county, by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the steamer Terry by the Lincoln gun-boat Conestoga, while lying within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. Resolutions were passed, requesting Governor Magoffin to give proper protection to citizens of that section against the rejection of similar. The information is further given that Gov. Magoffin had responded by telegraph to the resolutions, assuring them that he would give all the aid in his power, and instructing Dr. J. M. Johnson, Senator from the Paducah district, to visit Cairo, and demand of Gen. Premiss by what authorite. mand of Gen. Prentiss by what authorit

the arrest and capture were made, and to report to him immediately.

This is an important move, and will bring the "rugged issue" of violated neu-trality to the test in Kentucky. We trust that it may be followed by a proclamation from Gov. Magoffin similar to the one is-sued by the gallant Jackson, of Missouri, summoning the people of the State to

THE BATTLE OF OAK HILL-FURTHER IN-TELLIGENCE.

Col. James McIntosb, who commanded the second Arkansas Regiment of Mount-ed Riflemen at the battle of Oak Hill on the 10th inst, arrived in the city yesterday, en route for Richmond, bearing dispatches from Gen. McCullough to President Davis.

The Colonel, having left Springfield on the 14th inst., furnishes us some reliable e information in relation to that victory, which corrects many false impressions that are prevalent throughout the country. that are prevalent throughout the country The force of the enemy engaged in the conflict, he represents at between nine and ten thousand strong, which we think probable, notwithstanding the statement of Gen. Fremont that they only reached

eight thousand.
Our whole force, under both McCul-Our whole force, under both accunling and Price, he positively asserts, was only 13,000, of whom 5,300 were infantry, the remainder cavalry; and at no time were more than 8,000 of our troops cu-

were more than 8,000 of our troops engaged in the fight.

The Missouri infantry fought gallantly, only a few of the cavalry showing the white feather, and, as the Yankees say, making a "masterly retreat" from the field of conflict. Col. McIntosh thinks that the Federal

loss is larger than what their accounts represent, and states that he himself counted one hundred and fifty of their dead on the field the day after the battle.

(Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.) POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. SATURDAY, Aug. 24. ASSAULT.—John Crow took out an as-asult warrant against Jno. Aliston, jr. The proof was not sufficient to sussiam the charge, and the warrant was dismissed. Drunk.—John Keenan was arrested on the charge of drinking too much mean whisky and making a great noise.— Cave for two months in default of \$100 bail.

bail.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FAUSE PRETEXCES.—Michael Fielder was arrested, charged with obtaining from Jno. Ridge money under false and fraudulent pretences. The proof did not sustain the charge and he was discharged.

PEACE WARRANT.—Js. Cunningham such a Spafer.

out a peace warrant against A. Shafer.— The warrant was dismissed. The Missouri Statesman Extra ha

these additional items of the battle of Springfield, and the death of Gen. Lyon Gen. Lyon was killed by a single shot with a rifle in the hands of a private from Bates county. His horse was also killed. The Missouri boys, wishing to preserve a memento of Gen. Lyon, plücked hairs from the tail of his horse, almost stripping that caudel appendage of the last one.

one.

Gen. Lyon was shot through the heart, and was buried by the Confederate trops on the farm of Hon. J. S. Phelps.

FROM CAMP VALLANDIGHAM.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due— Rainy Weather—Battalion Drill— Armed Neutrality—Brooms and Brickbats, &c.

[Correst on lence Louisville Courier.] CAMP VALLANDIGHAM, HEADQUARTERS; August 22, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Yesterday, un der the command of Capt Will. L. Clarke, of the "National Blues," the "Lewis Guards" (Capt. Jos. H. Lewis) went into cump near this place, and named it in honor of the gallant and fearless defender of justice and liberty against wrong and oppression-the noble Vallandigham of Ohio. We have had a nice time since we came, but the weather has been slightly wet. A very heavy rain came on just before the time for battallion drill, and up to this time the cry is "Still it comes." The Adjutant says he is looking for it to quit some day next week—"Providence permitting." The "Page Greys," Capt. Will. W. Page, of Allen county, came in about ten o'clock yesterday, and are a g dlant looking set. Capt. Smith's "Prewitt's Knob Guards" are also with us, and this morning gave us an illustration of Kentucky's armed neutrality-

tration of Kentucky's armed neutralitytration of Kentucky's armed neutralityThey marched themselves cut, stick in
band, commanded by High Private Vance,
with a broom and brickbat. Kentucky,
thy name was orce connected with all
that was brave, gallant and good, but now,
alas! how fallen! It looks strange and
goes hard that Lincoln's followers in this
8 arcean get all the arms they wish, but
we, because we love those who love us,
are selected as victims for slaughter, and
to make the job more easy we must have
no means of resistance.

to make the job more casy
no means of resistance.
To-morrow we lock for some more compani s. This is simply a camp of instruction. Should anything occur you will hear
from "OR ANY OTHER MAN."

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 19.1

Admission of Missouri Into the

Southern Confederacy. We have the information that a bill has been reported from the Military Commit-tee, in secret session of Congress, for the admission of Missouri into the Confeder-

It is known that the people of Missouri are now contemplating measures to make that State a member of the Confederacy; and the action of Corgress in admitting her now is intended to be responsive to this disposition of the people of Missouri, and to encourage it to a prompt determi-

nation of its purpose.

The bill, as reported from the Committee, provides for the full admission of Mis. scuri upon an equal footing with the other Confederate States, upon the condition that the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted by her, upon official no-tice of which fact by her Governor, the Presidentshall, by proclamation, ann-unce the fact, and her aemission shall be consid-

ered as complete.

The bill also su horizes the President to co operate through the military power of the Government with the authorities as depeople of Missouri in defending the State against invasion, and maintaining her independence, with power to receive and muster her volunteer troops into the Confederate service, and to extend the protection of the Government over all her citizens engaged in resisting the lawless aggressions of the United States.

The bill is subject to some amendments of detail; but the sense of Congress is reported to be wa a i was for the a imission of Missouri before he adjournment. The admission will probably be authorized to day by a unanimous vote, and Virginia and the people of the entire Confederacy will hail the intelligence of the addition thus secured of another star to our national ga! axy.

> [For the Louisville Courier.] State Rights Party.

SIMPSONVILLE, Aug. 23, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: The disposi-tion recently manifested by the Southern press to substitute the above name or title for that of Southern Rights party is, in my opinion, an important step in the right di-

In the first place, the title "Southern Rights party" is clearly a misnomer. The South has no rights—never claimed to have any which do not justly appertain, and which has not always been cheerfully accorded to the North. The name or title State Rights is generic,

From the beginning of our Government two parties have existed. One anxious to strengthen the Federal Government, the other to preserve State Rights.

The former party culminated in the unfortunate election of Abe Lincoln, and in

his messages we find for the first time its monetrous doctrines not only boldly pro-claimed, but we actually see the insane attempt being made to execute them by force

This, then, is a fit time for all the people of all the States and of all the Territories, who are opposed to the monstrous doctrine of this would-be tyrant and his negro-equality Cabinet, to rally under a common name, and drive the usurpris where the swine went when the Devil entered into them. In the name or title State Rights there

is no North, no South, no East, no West.— The patriot of Massachusetts with State Rights on his banner can strike hands with the patriot of South Carolina. And under this banner the patriots of all the States ger this banner the patriots of all the States can and will form a mighty host to hurl the unreers from power. Let that mighty engine, the press, at once adopt "Stare Rights" as the motto, the name, the title of all who are opposed to Lincoln. Let it be our "Shibboleth"—let it be written upon all our banners in letters of light so plain that he that runs may read. plain that he that runs may read.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 19 1 Our Army in the West.

We have late and interesting intelligence from our army in Western Virginia. A general forward movement of our forces was taking place. Gen. Loring was moving from Weston in the direction of Huttensville at the foot of Cheat Mountain. Gen. Floyd's command had moved from Lewisters in the direction of Summarysille and burg in the direction of Summersville and the Gauley river, where a considerable force of the enemy was reported to be posted. Wise had probably joined Floyd by this time. Lcc's headquarters were at Huntersville, a considerable portion of his Huntersville, a considerable portion of his forces having been moved in the direction of the Cheat Mountains, where an important position at High Knob had been invested in anticipation of the enemy. It was expected that the combined movements would result in driving back the enemy, or in surrounding him in such manner as to force him to capitulation.

A skirmish had taken place on last Thursday on the Summersville road between Floyd's outposts and those of the enemy.

Floyd's outposts and those of the enemy in which our men drove the enemy back, killing four and making six prisoners. On last Wednesday a detachment of the Rockbridge cavalry captured a mail of the enemy, and made prisoners of a captain, sergeant, and private, who were in charge of it. The prisoners were brought into of it. The prisoners were brought into Richmond on Saturday. The intercepted letters are said to contain full accounts of Wise's retreat from Charleston, represent ing it as a great success of the enemy, and stuing that the flight of our forces was

CAPTURING BOATS-TURN ABOUT .- The Memphis Avalanche of Saturday, thus re fers to the boats captured on the river:

At daylight on yesterday morning, the packet W. B. Terry, running from Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee river, owned at Eastport, Miss., and commanded by Capt. Job Johnson, was unexpect dy seized whilst laying near the wharf a Paducah, by the Lincoln gunbeat Conestors and

by the Lincoln gunboat Conestoga and an armed force of 250 armed Federal troops, and taken as a prize to Cairo.

But the Captain and crew of the Terry were not to be so easily outdone, as the sequel proved. Accordingly in the afternoon they managed by some part to seize the and was buried by the Confederate trops on the farm of Hon. J. S. Phelps.

Gen. Sigel was once taken prisoner, but was rescued by a portion of the Federal forces.

Among the trophies taken by the Confederate troops were about 1,500 stand of arms, several pieces of cannon and a large amount of amunition.

Only four or five of the Confederate baggage wagons were burned by Sigel's shells, and these were standing in a field.

Not Fordable.—The Potomae is not now fordable at any point between Washington and Harper's Ferry, and cannot be for several days.—Baltimore Republican.

Aiver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING ...... AUGUST 26, BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, TRIO, D'ckin-on, Sy, river, HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore, Owensboro, COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson, ARRIVALS. August 24. dajor Anderson, Cin; bove, Ky river; Dilkent, frey; Anden, Headerson; Masonic Gen, Evarsville; DEPARTURES.

Maior Anderson, Cio; Dove, Ky river; W I Maclay, St Louis, Oiligent, Troy; Masonic Gem, Owensboro Grey Bagle, Henderson Q Lloyd, Carro; ARRIVALS, August 25. Superior, Cin; DEPARTURES.

uperior, Cin:

THE RIVER was falling yesterday, hav ing receded some nine inches, with fully eight feet water in the caval. On Saturday it was rising quite fast. The weather has cleared off rather pleasant.

The river at Cincinnati was still swelling a little Saturday, and falling at Pittsburg with six feet in the channel.

The Dove made her appearance Saturday from the Kentucky river, and reports that stream very high and rising—an unprecedented tide for this scason of the year.

The W. I. Maclay, from up the river, passed down Saturday with two barges of salt for St. Louis.

The Mississippi at St. Louis Saturday was about at a stand and the unper river.

The Mississippi at St. Louis Saturday was about at a stand, and the upper river falling with four feet water below Keokuk. The Missouri was falling with four feet in the channel. The Illinois has risen a

The Nashville was advertised to leave St. Louis Saturday for Pittsburg. There is now a daily line of packets at Memphis for New Orleans. The App al of Saturday has the following:

The Ed. Howard started for New Orleans with 200 sacks and 1600 barrels of flour, 400 sacks bran, 300 sacks corn and some tobacco. The Grand Duke laid over till to-day. The Mary Keene, it it is stated, did not lose her wheel, but had the wrought iron shaft twisted, making it necessary to lie over one trip. HENDERSON MAIL PACKET .- The Com

ercial, the lightest side-wheel craft affoat Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Eagle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business. tends to all way business. FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE -The

Hetty Gilmore starts from Portland this evening at 5 o'clock, as the regular accommodation packet, taking freight and people to all way points. The clerk is Henry McDougall, who is very popular for his care and attention.

We learn that at Mad'son, Ind., the City of Madison and Lancas er No. 3 have been chartered to transport two companies of cavalry to Pittsburg. The following privateering news is from the Evansville Journal

SEIZURE F THE SAMUEL ORR.—By a dispatch from Cairo we learn that the steamer Samuel Orr, and Evansville and Paducah packet, was seiz dat the latter place last Thursday by a party of Sec. as a visit and taken up the Tennes. e-river. We have no further p-riticulars of the se. Zure. It was doubtless done, however, in retaliation for the seizure of the W. B. Terry. The gunboats left Cairo Thursday evening for Paducah, to retake the Orr if possible. News from that quarter is looked for with great anxiety.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—30 bbis flour, Billing & Dreisbach—28 bbis sugar, Tyler & Martin—29 pigs tin, 40 bundles iron, Lithgow—57 bundles paper, Louisville and Nashville Railroad—30 bales twine, for Nock, Wicks & Co—66 bbls sugar, Andrew Buchanan & Co—75 bundles paper, for Abner Cooper—65 boxes starch, Hefferoan—103 bbls whisky, for Doern & Hughes—54 packages butter, 13 casks bacon, 10 lhds tobacco, 3 boxes tobacco, 19 do dry goods, 211 boxes boots and shoes, 49 boxes hats, 19 bags corn, 74 hogs, 31 bbls whisky, 153 packages merchandise, consignees—
CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—10 bundles iron, Lithgow—22 bbls sugar, Tyler & Martin—65 pigs tin, Bridgford & Co—12 boxes do, consignees—160 bags coffee, consignees—160 bags coffee, Andrew Buchanan & Co—20 bags coffee, John Terry & Co—33 do, Castleman, Mur rell & Co—12 coils rope, Newcomb & Ero—11

coffee, John Terry & Co—35 do, Castleman, Mur rell & Co—12 coils rope, Newcomb & Bro—11 packages varn, Brannin & Summers—20 boxes tobaceo, Vallandingham—32 casks bacon, 42 boxes candles, consignees—30 boxes cheese, to Abner Cooper—30 bales hegs, 83 boxes boots and shees, 58 boxes hats, 85 boxes dry goods, 132 packages butter, 822 bbls whisky. 1 hhds to-baceo, 20 boxes tobaceo, 40 packages beer, 31 hons, 6 bags coffee, 2 bbls pork, 289 packages merchandise, consignees—

EVANSVILLE-Per steamer Masonic Gem-589 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford—1 hhds tobacco, Spratt, Bourn & Co—29 bbls apples, 5 bbls potatoes, Johnson—13 bags wheat, Park— 19 bbls apples, Louisville and Nashville Rail-

KENTUCKY RIVER-Per steamer Dove-206 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford-1 pkge, Morris-

[For the Louisville Courier.] A Card.

A letter over the signature of "Thomas Steele, Jr.," in the Louisville Courier, of the 24th inst., states: "As I passed through Frankfort, I was pointed out to a Union man, (moderate name for a Lincoln man.) to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruett of

man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruett of Frankfort."

So far as these statements, or any part of said letter refer to me, they are entirely false. I did not see Steele as he passed through Frankfort on Wednesday last, that I recellect of; he was not pointed out to me, I did not point him out to any one, did not send any telegraphic despatch concerning him or any other person; nor had cerning him or any other person; nor had I, directly or indirectly, by giving informa-tion or otherwise, anything to do with his

The silly instructions in the letter, are base and coatemptible; and the slur which is implied by calling me a "Lincoln man," falls harmless from the lips of a traitor This fellow beasted a few days since, (so I am credibly informed,) of his exploits in the battle of Bull's Run, in Va, and said, "he had fired eighteen times and killed siz."

J. W. PRUETT.

FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

We, the undersigned, were ergaged in the employment of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad company on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., and certify that no despatch of any kind was sent through the Telegraph Office to Louisville, by J. W. Pruett. on that day. Pruett, on that day.
THOS. C. KYTE,

Railroad Agent. F. C. COOK, Operator, pro tens.
FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

The Baltimore Republican, in allud ng to the false calculations of the Lincolnites, who expected a general rising of the slaves, has the following:

The National Republicar, the Lincoln organ at Washington, has declared that to return a slave to his master, even though that master be a Union man, is an act of treason, and should be punished as such, out to send one back to a man engaged as Southerner in defense of his rights and his home, is an unpardonable offense.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] Washington, Aug. 20.
Gen. McClellan forbids the purchase of gray uniforms—the Rebel's color—and it is desired that States should no longer fur-

Tens of thousands will be added to the rens of thousands will be added to the army of the Potomac within a week. Arms are ready for all who do not bring their own. Uniforms will be furnished to such as are unequipped, and millions of rations, comprising beef, flour, and vegatables are on hand.

While the poor of the large cities in the East are suffering for the necessaries of life, the Government of the United of file, the Government of the Cinted States is supplying thousands of negroes with rations daily, the same as are issued to the soldiers! Is this the mission of the Government!—the "destiny of the races!" It will not demand a prophet to perdict the end of this condition of things.—[Dayton (Obia) Empires

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Order from Postmaster General.

NO COMMUCATION WITH THE SOUTH

A BOGUS GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

200 DISLOYAL EMPLOYEES.

OF STORES

SLANDER ON BRECKINRIDGE.

MORE ARRESTS

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-Mr. Potter's in estigating committee reports about 200 employees in the several departments can not be relied upon as loyal [Special to the N. Y. Times ] WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Rebels in the vicinity of Taylor's Tavern, about five

miles from Fort Corcoran, took fright last night. They fired five rounds of artillery t an imaginary foe. Seven wagon loads of flour were seized Two prisoners, escaped from Richmond, have arrived here. One i. Capt. Degolyer, of the F. urth Michigan Regiment. They say the Rebels acknowledge their less at Bull's Run to have been greater than ours.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.] Gen. McDowell is appointed to command the divisions composed of the brigades of Gens. Key and Wadsworth. Mayor l'errett's arrest was n t so'ely for

is refusal to take the oath of all giance but also on other good and sufficien Several women have been arrested, and others placed under surveillance for giv-ing aid and comfort to the Rebels. Capt. Tansell, Lieut. Wilson, of Marine Corps, and Micshipmen Claiborne and Cenas had been sent to Fort Hamilton

Cenas had been sent to Fort Hamilton.— They had tendered their resignations. Their names have been stricken from the Thos. H. Car field has been appointed manager of the Government jailroads and

telegraphs in place of A. Carnige, who resumes the Superintendency of the Penn sylvania Central Railroad. [Special to the N. Y. Herald.] The entire blame of the recent affair at Lexington, Ky., belong to Serator Breck-inridge who incited an assault upon Union

Eastern Tsunessee prefer urgent requests for the services of Gen. Lauder, in that sec-A collision occurred recently at Norfolk between the Alabama and Virginia reginents. Five or six were killed.

In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co. issued orders to all their officers to cease immediately receiving letters for Confederate States.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following order:

following order:
"The President of the United States di-"The President of the United states directs that his prochamation of the 16th, interdicting commercial intercourse with the South shall be applied to correspondence. Officers and agents of the P. O. Department, will without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States by causing the arrest of any express agents or other persons, who shall after this order receive letters for transmission to or from such States, and will sign such letters and forward them to the happening.

ward them to the Department. (Signed,) M. BLAIR.

Gamble's Proclamation.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 25.—The follow-ing proclamation has been issued: "The power of the civil authorities of the State being insufficient to protect the lives and property of civizens of the State, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State 42,000 men of the militia of the State, assigning 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congressional district. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will consist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry If the number volunteering should exceed the requisition, the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a de-ficiency, it may be necessary to report

The Adjutant General will issue to the division inspectors of the several military districts, the orders necessary to carry out this requisition into effect. The force call this requisition into effect. The force call ed out, will be for 6 months, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August.

H. R. GAMBLE. (Sigued.) H. R. GA By the Governor. M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

From Rolla

ROLLA, Aug. 24,-Lieut. Col. Albert, o the 31 Regiment, and eight or ten other officers, who have been prisoners in the hands of the Rebels at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject, however, to such arrange ment as may have been entered into be-tween the Confederates and the United

A great many contradictory reports, as to the present and future movements of the Rebels, are in circulation, but the real purpose of the enemy can only be conjectured. They seem now to be retured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements for that purpose.

From Springfield.

SPRINGPIELD, Mo., August 24.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat fur misnes the following:

Gen. Rains issued an order soon after his arrival, to selize all the medicine and hospital stores in the Federal hospital here, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicines were subsequently returned treops of medical treatment. A part of the medicines were subsequently returned by order of Gen. Price. With few exceptions, our sick and wounded are doing well and will be able to return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of the scarcity of negroes, but they were treated where they lay.

Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy and sent to town naked, and every man laying on the field had his poekets picked.

field had his poekets picked.

Sr. Louir, August 25th.—Daniel H. Caldwell, indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the last term of the U. S. Circuit Court, was taken prisoner on Tuesday last in Lewis county, by Col. Woodyard's Home Guards wdile at the head of 100 armed men. He was turned over by the military authorities into the hands of the United

From Bangor, Me. Bangor, Aug. 26.—The Extra Bangor Democrat, secession paper, deposited in the Postoffice, has been stopped by the Postmaster who has notified the Department. The Democrat was suppressed by the people a week ago.

States Marshal on Saturday and lodged in

From Philadelphia. Government!—the "destiny of the races!" It will not demand a prophet to perdict the end of this condition of things.—[Dayton (Ohio) Empire.

Chup of the Old Block.—A son of Gen. Beauregard, who has just attained his majority, arrived in Virginia a few days since for the purpose of joining the Confederate States army. From Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 25.—In cleaning out the office of the Farmer last night a mail bag was found filled with letters, &c., for Secessionists in Alabama and Georgia, ome of them exposing the treason of home politicians.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, A SATURDAY, Aug. 24. The general market was quiet to-lay with but little of importance transpiring. The receipts of wheat continue modera e

The reciepts of wheat continue modera e and hardly equal to the demand, and the market closed firm at 65@5 for prime red and white. Groceries are firm with a fair demand. Sugars are unchanged. Molasses has advanced, the market closing firm at 35c. Coffee is in good demand; prices are firm but unchanged. Rice has advanced fo 6%. We have another idvance to notice in sheeting. Provisions are dull and unsertied with nothing doing. Exchanges are dull with nothing doirg. Exchanges are dull with rare transations, eastern selling at 14@/4 per cent. Premium, the buying rate being par to 1/4 per cent. discount. New Orleans is not wanted, the nominal rates being 2@3 per cent. buying. There is no change in the produce market.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 200 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 70; 1,700 bushels wheat at 60@75e; 200 bushels corn at 40e; small sales of oats from wagon at 20c.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls at 14c. POTATOES—Sales of 65 bbls at 65c@75c. SHEETING-Sales of 25 bales at 10

BATTING-Small sales at 14c. CHEESE-Sales of small lots at 6e.; a de

BRAN, SHORTS AND SHIPSTUFFS -Sales of 31 tons at \$7 for bran; \$8 for shorts and \$9 for shipstuff.

Groceries—Sales of 25 hhds. of sugar at 8½@9½; 60 bb's molasses at 35c; 100 sacks of coffee at 16@16½; 20 tierces of rice at

TOBACCO-Sales of 184 hhds, viz: 4 at \$4@4 \$5; 45 at \$5@5 97; 40 at \$6@6 90; 16 at \$5@7; 15 at \$8@8 95; 7 at \$9@9 95; 5 at \$10@\$10 75, and 2 at \$11@11 50.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINAATI, August 14 P. M. Cincinsan, August 14 r. x.

Plour opened with a fair demand for the higher grades, and 1,200 bbls sold at \$3 70004 for extra, and \$400 ± 25 for family, but closed rather quiet under the advices from N. York.—Wheat opened with a good demand, but after the advices from New York were made known the market became dull and heavy at 70075 for red and 800854 for white. Corn dull st 234.—Oats unchanged. Whisky steady at 134, with sales of 400 obls. Provisions unchanged and quiet; moderate demand for bacon at 5, 6 and 7. Mess pork may be quoted at 14014 25. Lard at 8. Bulk meats duil and prices nominal at 4, 5 and 6; 5.

5 and 6. NEW YORK, August 24-P. M. Cotton-market continues quiet and firm.-ales of 1,800 bales at 18½¢ for middling up

lands.

riour—market opened quiet and firm, and closed \$\dagger\$ lower with a moder, to business deing for export and home consumption at the decline; sales of 14.630 bbls at \$1.20\tilde{6}4.40 for super State, \$4.50\tilde{6}4.65 extra State, and \$4.70 for choice: \$4.35\tilde{6}4.40 for super western, and \$4.50\tilde{6}4.70 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky-market continues dull, with sal-The Union men of Western Virginia and Whisky-market continues dull, with sal a of 1 0 bols at 17½¢. Grain—Wheat opened heavy and closed 2@3¢ lower; only a moderate demand for extori at the decline. Sales 4,700 bushels winter red western at \$1 16@1 22.6.500 bushels white do at \$1 29@1 31; and 4,60 bushels white Kentucky at \$1 25@1 41 Con. — a good export and fair home trade demand at 1¢ \$2\$ bushel in advance; sales of 161,000 bushels at 44@46 for inferior mixed western, 47@48 for fair western, and 45@52¢ for inferior to choice western yellow.

ow. Provision -- Pork moderate trade doing: genraily without important change; sales of 456 bls at \$15 00 for mess and \$10 00@10 50 for Lard in fair demand and market rules firm a

Money Market.

Sugar firm. Molasses quiet but firm.

CINCINNATI, August 34-P. M. Exchange firm at 34 premium. No Treasury notes offering and they are anxiously sought after at 97.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)!

VENISON: GROUSE! A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express. aul6 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor. W. H. C. DRYDEN,

Commission Merchant FEED AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 33 Third street, bet, Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

For Personal attention given to the sale of Hay
Grain, Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

25 Orders for Groceries, Liquors, and Manufactured Articles, solicited and filled on the most favershle terms.

rorable terms. JOHN FLECK, Lard Oil and Mould Candle Manufacturer. Jefferson st, North side bet. Clay and Shelby rd street, between Main and the River LOUISVILLE, KY LOUISVILLE, At a Policy in the middle and lower part of the city have, cesides my factory on Jefferson street, open cd a store on Third street, between Main and the river, where I hope to meet with a large patronage

**MOORE'S** 

WHOLESALK AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRAVO 4 80N dealers in COAL. Third street below Mains and Market, have on hand a good supply of Pivisbury and Youghlopheny Coal, which they are prepa ed to furnish in learze quantities or by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They myite particular attention to their superior Coal.—Orders promptly attended to.

BRAVO 4 80N, Third street, between Main and Marke streets.

KNOW THYSELF DR. J. H. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and detects to a certainty the transport of the property of the property of the profession of the profess

FREE OF CHARGE Diseases of the Throat and Lunsstread by a sew method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional ireatment. We offer new remedies antirely vegetable, which has proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, vis: Bronehits, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, all diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, of the Kidneys, Dropay, St. Virus' Dance, Cancers, Scroftla, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralsia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasma, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Sentinal Weatness, Skin Diseases, and Lung Larriers, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure-all" Doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery. Estina extra charge made to pa ients for the application of Magnele Electricity.

FEMALE DISEASES Females troubled with Suppressions, Freguli liles, Lucornhea, or Whites, Falling of the Won Polyseus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barresul sees, all Urinary Diseases, Patis ful or DisPouls Mestrustion, Nervous Debility, Ac., will be specify oured without the use of poissoness dru linarious or unpaintable medicines of any kind large of the control of the cont

niedti Louisville, Ky.

C. HAMS—Casks and tierces A. W. Mackin
b. & Son's very superior Sugarcured Hams rece ved p.r railroad and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
jy26

corner First and Market ste

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel. FALL AND WINTER STAPLE DRY GOODS WITH A RETAIL COUNTRY STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY; ALSO AN ENTIRE FRESH STOCK OF MEN'S, WO-

MEN'A, M SSES' AND EOYS' BOOTS AND MEN'A, MISES AND EOUS BOOTS AND SACES, AT AUCTION.

ON TUFSDAY MORNING next, Aut. 27th, the salt if Ecory, Sposs and Bregars will common at 10 o'close. At 11 o'close, Staple Day Goods, with a variety of Retail stock will be sold. Terms cash.

S. G. HENRY & CC., au24cd.

AUCTION NOTICE: CHANGE OF BUSINESS! S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third

No. 217. South side,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCFION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
fill have always on hand a large let of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and EEADY MADS
GOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock,
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Oash advanced on consignments.
N. B.—All persone indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

may dit

Steamboats.

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Ev-

Leaves every Monday and Thu POR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHEASPORT AND CLOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSEG. RO AND EYANSVILLE.

The United S. Mail Line steamer HETTY of LMORE. Gilmore master Will leave as above on this day. 2sth in t., at 5 o'clock P. M. ror freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN. Agent. No. 37 Wall street. REGULAR LOUSVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND BENDERSON MAIL BOAT.

Leaves every Monday and Friday Evenings.

The freight and passenger steamer CO MERCIAL Capt. Archer, Wil A. Duval', clerk, departs for the over and war ports on thi May, 24th inst. at 5 clock P. M. punctually.

The Commerci I is new, has I zer, sire rooms, de gurds. But from her execedinely light drait

REGULAR PACKET - FOR MANSON, CARROLLTON AND REVUERS RIVER. The freight and passenger steam TRIO. Capt. J. o. A. Dizkinson. Will leave Lo. iss'ell every Monday no wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Mad'so, and Carolton, and ever Friday, at 1 o'clock P. for Mad'son, Carr like, C. dar Lock, Kentu ky iver, and intermediate landins. Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests the trade.

REGULAR SATURDAY PA KET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW OBLEANS. The freight and passenger steame LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master Will leave as above at 10'clos

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passen.
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THE SPLENDIG THE STATE THE SPLENDIG THE STATE THE SPLENDIG THE S

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY in the country ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falle, at the most readouable rates. Beins in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services. All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Durrott, corner of Yourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt astention. Purrett, corner of Yourth and Water street, van meet with prompt attention. P.S. All towing done attherisk of owners 200 dti

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE. OF SPRING CHICKENS. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER.

MUSHROOMS, &c., &c. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON. myl4 dtf W. A. CLARK, Proprietor

FORST HOUSE, RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRURY W. POOR .... Proprietor. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.43

The Passengers and Basgage carried to and from the Rallroad Depot, FREE OF CHARGE, ie3 d2m

S. B. M'GILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

PIPES. &C., o. 807 Green street, between Third a d Fourth (Courier Buildings.) A LARGE assortment of the best brands of Cl-GARS AND TOBACCO kep constantly on and fahlddrists COAL.

HE undersigned keep constantly on hand choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL, togeth thall other kinds kept in this market, to while would invite the attention of buyers. Having the constant in the

COAL! COAL!

W.M. L. WURPHY keeps constantly on handa large supply of the best Pitishurg and Yourhlogheny Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," nooe better for steam or cooking purposes; used by many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly equato Pitishurgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All I ask is a fair trial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.—Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices. APOTHECARY'S HALL!

Capitol Drug Store, Opposite the Post-Office.

J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLEARS

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. SFRATTAN, Apothecary, je25 dtf opposite the Post-Office

Gwynn's Prepared Glue. HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture this ordebrated Glue, I am prepared to fill or-ders without limit. 1629 dt Chnostre Post-Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and said at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office. mys etf O. M. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Buckeye Pile Salve. MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drag Store opposite the Postorios. and dtf O. H. STRATTON. Apothecary.

COAL! COAL! and dt' Third street, near corner of Main

POR SALE—HULL FOR WHARF.

BOAT—One of the best Hulls with
Cable complete, for a wharf-boat, for
ale lew. Apply to
FIFLIX BELLA

A GENTLEMAN AND LADT can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and b arding vith a private family. In a pleasant part of the city was particularly artiful the city was particularly artiful the city.